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UP-TO-DATE GUIDE BOOK OF GREATER BOSTON

WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

UP-TO-DATE GUIDE BOOK OF

Greater Boston

FULLY ILLUSTRATED

WITH NEW (AUTOMOBILE) MAP OF BOSTON AND SURROUNDINGS

PUBLISHED AND COPYRIGHTED, 1904, BY
JOHN F. MURPHY
SOUTH STATION, BOSTON, MASS.

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Preface.

It is the purpose of this little work to place in the hands of visitors to Boston a guide-book, which, whilst avoiding that exuberance of verbosity so common to works of its class, shall place at their disposal all the solid information necessary to a comfortable and easy examination of the many points of interest in this historic city and its neighborhood.

And it is to no slight enjoyment that Boston offers to the tourist. What is old about the city has an enduring interest for the peoples of two continents; what is new places Boston in the forefront of modern cities of the world.

Exhaustiveness is incompatible with a volume of handy size for the pocket, but the convenience of the tourist has been the publisher's first consideration, after providing all requisite material.

Hand Book of Boston

IT is convenient that this guide should begin with Copley Square that being, perhaps, the most readily accessible part of the city from whatever part the tourist may come.

Copley Square, besides being a most beautiful site, is the center of the artistic, literary, and educational life of Boston.

Moreover, the district in the immediate neighborhood of the Square can scarcely fail to become the most important part of Boston.

The first building to which the tourist should give attention is the Public Library, which is probably without a peer in the world. It was built from plans of Mr. Charles F. McKim, of the New York firm of McKim, Mead and White.

The corner-stone of this building was laid on Nov. 28, 1888, and it was completed and opened to the public, free of charge forever, in March, 1895. Its total cost, including all decorations contracted for, was $2,368,000. The library is two hundred and twenty-five feet long and two hundred and twenty-seven feet

deep. Its height from sidewalk to the top of the cornice is seventy feet. The material employed is Milford granite. In color this granite is a grayish white, which, in certain lights, becomes tinged with pink, surmounted by a roof of brown Spanish tiles. The building is in the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, is quadrangular in shape, and encloses an inner court. The chief characteristics of the library are its simplicity and the accentuation of horizontal lines of composition.

The building occupies the western side of Copley Square, and presents a façade of noble proportions. The actual dimensions, two hundred and twenty-five feet long by seventy feet high to the cornice, are hardly to be appreciated at the first glance.

Occupying the cornice on each of the three façades are notable inscriptions. Facing Copley Square is this inscription: "The Public Library of the city of Boston, built by the people and dedicated to the advancement of learning." That, in fact, is the only dedication the building has had, for it was open to use without formal exercises of any kind.

On the Boylston Street façade is this inscription: "The Commonwealth requires the education of the people as the safeguard of order

and liberty." On the other side, along Blagden Street, is this inscription: "Founded through the munificence and public spirit of citizens."

Over the main entrance is the simple inscription, which has been declared by some to be the most eloquent of all, and which was quoted from Joshua Bates' first letter to the mayor of Boston in 1852, in which he promised $50,000 worth of books if the city would provide a building that would be "Free to all."

The decorations and general art features of the new public library have spread its fame from one end of the civilized world to the other, especially the great wall decorations by John S. Sargent, E. A. Abbey, Pavis de Chavannes, and John Elliot. In addition to these, however, the library is rich in some valuable paintings and busts, to say nothing of the famous bronze statue of Sir Harry Vane by MacMonnies, which is inside the main entrance door to the left, the statue of Beethoven by Crawford, in a niche on the right of the first corridor, and the great lions on the staircase by St. Gaudens.

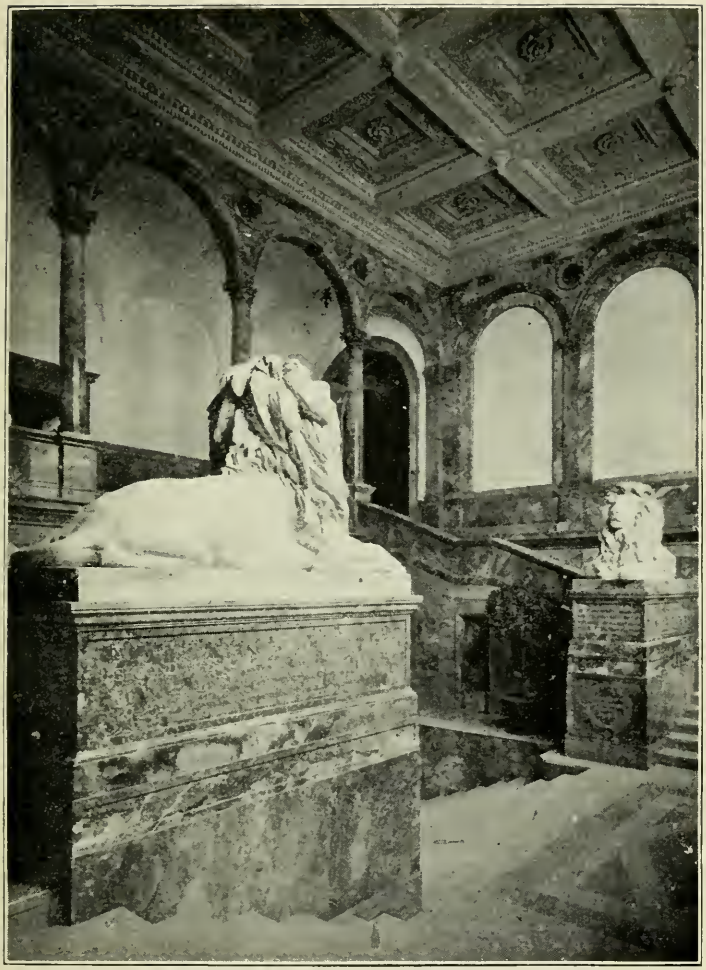
It is the fame, however, of the decorations by Chavannes, Abbey, and Sargent which attracts thousands of people from all over the country to the library.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

The decorations by Puvis de Chavannes — the most eminent of all modern French decorative painters — are the first to attract the visitor. These encircle the great staircase in a series of panels and cover the wall space of the corridor on the second floor. They symbolize the progress of light in the world through learning.

The decorations by E. A. Abbey, one of America's foremost artists, may be seen in the delivery room on the right of the first floor. These illustrate the legend of the Holy Grail, and are unusually rich both in figures, color, and composition.

The uncompleted decorations by John S. Sargent, America's most famous artist, may be seen on the end walls of the corridor, on the third floor. These decorations attract the greatest attention, probably because of the theme and the original manner in which it has been treated. He has chosen for his subject the "Progress of Religion through Jewish History." On the wall and carved ceiling to the right is depicted the early confusion of the Jews, underneath which is a frieze containing the prophets, with Moses in the center. On the opposite end is depicted the death of Christ on the cross, in a curiously symbolical manner. The intervening wall is



GRAND STAIRCASE, PUBLIC LIBRARY

to contain "Christ Preaching the Sermon on the Mount."

On the ceiling of one of the juvenile rooms on the second floor is John Elliot's decoration, which symbolizes the progress of woman from chaos to light, through twenty centuries.

The alcove on the left of the second corridor has been decorated in a unique manner by Joseph Linden Smith. The scheme for the design incorporates in itself the fame of Italy in the arts through her great cities.

Over the front entrance is an interesting group in marble by St. Gaudens — a seal of the city with a nude body on either side. The two great blocks of granite in front of the library will eventually contain groups by St. Gaudens.

Of the interior, the grand staircase and Bates hall are the two chief architectural features.

The administration of the library is vested in a board of five trustees, appointed by the mayor for terms of five years. The present board is composed of Solomon Lincoln, president; Rev. Dr. James De Normandie, vice-president; Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Dr. Thomas Dwight, and Thomas F. Boyle. The trustees appoint the librarian.

The library has always been fortunate in its librarians, and it has always been able to com-

BATES' HALL, PUBLIC LIBRARY

mand the most expert service in the country. The chief executive officer of the library is now designated as librarian, but for some years that officer bore the title of superintendent.

Following is a list of the persons who have served as librarians, together with their title and term of service:

Edward Capen, librarian, 1852–74.
Charles C. Jewett, superintendent, 1858–68.
Justin Winsor, superintendent, 1868–77.
Samuel A. Green, acting librarian, 1877–78.
Mellen Chamberlain, librarian, 1878–90.
Theodore F. Dwight, librarian, 1892–94.
Herbert Putnam, librarian, 1895–99.
James L. Whitney, librarian, 1899–1903.
Horace G. Wadlin, librarian, 1903.

The librarian is not only the custodian of about eight hundred and fifty thousand books, but he is at the head of an establishment of nearly four hundred employees, finely organized into fifteen distinct departments.

The statistical department is one of the newest departments. It started with the receipt of the library of five thousand volumes of the American statistical association, and is proving of untold worth to the student of economics.

The patent library department, with its reports of the patent offices of Washington,

THE LUNETTE PAINTING BY JOHN S. SARGENT,
PUBLIC LIBRARY

London, and Berlin, has charge of the best collection of patent publications in this country outside of Washington, and which are resorted to by large numbers.

Two other departments are unique. One is the bindery department, established away back in 1869, in the old building on Boylston Street, and worked there to its utmost. Such work as could not be done was sent out to private binders. When the new building was planned, proper accommodation was provided in the new building, and not only for the bindery, but for a printing plant, where it was believed that one linotype machine would be able to do all the work of the library.

There are no means of knowing to what extent the library is now used. Formerly records were kept of the use of books. In the first year the circulation for home use was about 35,000. Then as time went on and the use of books in the library increased the figures by this method of reckoning ran up beyond 2,000,000 a year. Statistics are kept again of the books that go out of the library and its branches, and last year these figures were 1,464,037. They represent, however, but a part of the books that are used.

Notable Dates in the History of the Boston Public Library.

April 3, 1848 — City accepted legislative act authorizing the establishment of a public library.

1849 — Robert C. Winthrop gave the first books for a collection.

Aug. 5, 1850 — Mayor John P. Bigelow gave the first money, $1000, to the library fund.

May 24, 1852 — First board of trustees organized.

Oct. 1, 1852 — Joshua Bates of London gave $50,000 for books, and followed it with another $50,000.

May 2, 1854 — Library first opened.

Sept. 17, 1855 — Corner-stone of first library building laid.

Jan. 1, 1858 — Public library building on Boylston Street dedicated.

Sept. 17, 1858 — Reading-room opened in new building.

Dec. 20, 1858 — Lower hall library opened.

April, 1861 — Upper hall opened with 74,000 volumes.

April 4, 1878 — Trustees made a corporation.

April 22, 1880 — State gave 33,000 square

feet of land on Dartmouth and Boylston Streets for a new library site.

April 12, 1883 — City council appropriated $180,000 for additional land, and $450,000 for a new library building to front on Copley Square.

Aug. 1, 1884 — Twenty competitive plans received for the new library building.

March 10, 1887 — Legislature gave trustees full power and control of the design, construction, and erection of the new building.

March 30, 1887 — McKim, Mead & White employed as architects for the new building.

May 7, 1888 — City council authorizes trustees to begin erection of the new building.

Nov. 28, 1888 — Corner-stone of the new library building laid.

June 16 — William C. Todd offered $2,000 annually for a newspaper reading-room. Later followed by a gift of $50,000 to secure forever this annual payment.

Dec. 14, 1894 — Removal of books from old library building to the new commenced.

Jan. 24, 1895 — Old library building on Boylston Street closed.

March 11, 1895 — New library building opened for use. Cost, $2,721,912.75.

Feb. 11, 1899 — Old library site and building sold for $850,000.

GROWTH OF THE LIBRARY BY DECADES.

Year	Volumes.	Employees.	Annual cost.
1854	12,000	4	$13,838
1864	116,934	30	32,789
1874	260,550	103	133,775
1884	438,594	154	128,995
1904	848,884	400	320,005

The Museum of Fine Arts.

Upon leaving the library the next object to attract the attention of the visitor is the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to the southeast of Trinity Church. Within its walls are to be found the most valuable collections within reach of the Boston public. The museum owes nothing more to State or city than the ground upon which it stands. It is a private corporation which owes both its origin and maintenance to the generosity of friends. Such being the case it is all the more to the credit of the promoters of the museum that next to the Metropolitan Museum in New York it is the best equipped art museum in America.

The museum is open to the public without charge on Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.,

and on Sundays from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.; on other days, on payment of twenty-five cents, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., except on Mondays, when the hours are from 12 noon to 5 P. M.

The building is in the Italian Gothic style of architecture, and is constructed of brick, trimmed with moldings and copings of buff terra-cotta imported from England. The first section was opened in 1876, and three years later the façade on Copley Square was finished. In 1890, the building was increased to nearly double its original size, and, eventually, it will cover twice the present area by successive additions towards the south.

Two large reliefs on the façade are worthy of more than passing notice. They represent allegorical compositions: "The Genus of Art" and "Art and Industry." The main front has a projecting portico in the center, with polished granite columns.

The nucleus of the valuable collections here offered to the public view was formerly the property of the athenæum, and consisted of paintings and casts and a few gifts from citizens. When the museum was opened the collection of casts was increased by a number purchased with the proceeds of a sale of pictures bequeathed by Charles Sumner and by other gifts.

This museum is considered one of the great-

ART MUSEUM

est in the world. Its most valuable treasures are to be found in the textile room and in the department of Eastern art. In its Japanese department the museum is without a rival.

Six galleries are devoted to the collection of pictures in oil and water-colors, containing many productions of the early American and some of the modern European schools. Four galleries and corridors are devoted to the immense collection of casts from the antique.

Engravings are exhibited in three cabinets. There are galleries of textile arts, of pottery and porcelains, of bronzes and jewelry, coins, and metal work; of wood carvings, of ivory carvings, of furniture, arms and armor, tapestries, glass, etc. The collection of Egyptian art is specially rare and costly.

The museum building contains the school of drawing and painting, with a faculty of seven instructors, and an extensive library of art and books. The administration is vested in a board of trustees, representing Harvard University, the Boston Athenæum, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, also, ex officio, the mayor, the superintendent of schools, a trustee of the Lowell Institute, the president of the trustees of the Public Library, and the secretary of the State Board of Education.

Recent bequests have provided a fund of $100,000 for the purchase of modern paintings. The first investments under these bequests have been a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Eugene Delacroix's "Lion Hunt." At the same time the department of classical antiquities secured the best collection of Greek vases ever brought to the United States.

Where there are so many pictures to be seen which are excellent, it were invidious to select one or the other as deserving of more attention than its fellows, but certainly nobody snould leave the museum without having studied the following six :

Don Baltasar Carlos, by Velasquez.
St. Luke Drawing the Madonna, by Rogier Van der Weyden.
Washington, by Gilbert Stuart.
Slave Ship, by Turner.
L'Eminence Grise, by Gérôme.
On the Cliff, by Dupré.
Halt of the Wise Men, by John La Farge.

Trinity Church (Episcopal).

Having completed his inspection of the Museum the visitor should next turn his attention to Trinity Church, which he will find upon turning to his right. This is one of the

finest examples of ecclesiastical architecture in the country, and is considered the masterpiece of the architect, Mr. H. H. Richardson. It was in building from April, 1873, until Feb. 9, 1877, on which day the consecration took place.

In plan the church as it stands is a Greek cross with a semi-circular apse added to the eastern arm. The arms of the cross are short in proportion to the width. The aisles would be very narrow for a Gothic church, but are in character for the Romanesque. The clerestory is carried by an arcade of two arches only. Above the aisles a gallery is carried across the arches, which, from its position, was distinguished by the name of the "triforium" gallery, and serves as a passage to connect the three main galleries, — one across either transept, and one across the west end of the nave, over the vestibule. The robing room opens from the northeast vestibule, as well as from the chancel.

A chapel, with open outside stairway, is connected with the church by the open cloister, and here are placed stones from the old parish church of St. Botolph in Boston, England, presented by the authorities of that church.

Unlike most episcopal churches Trinity possesses no altar, as such, but merely the

TRINITY CHURCH

simple holy table prescribed by the rubric. The whole interior of the church and chapel is finished in black walnut, and all the vestibules in ash and oak.

The style of the church may be characterized as a free rendering of the French Romanesque, inclining particularly to the school that flourished in the eleventh century in Central France, — the ancient Aquitaine, — which, secure politically on the one hand from the Norman pirates, and on the other from the Moorish invasions, as well as architecturally emancipated from the influence of classical traditions and examples which still ruled the southern provinces, developed, in various forms, a system of architecture of its own, differing from the classical manner in that while it studied elegance it was also constructional, and from the succeeding Gothic in that, although constructional, it could sacrifice something of mechanical dexterity for the sake of grandeur and repose.

Among the branches of the Romanesque of Central France, nowhere were the peculiar characteristics of the style so strongly marked as in the peaceful, enlightened, and isolated cities of Auvergne. The central tower, a reminiscence, perhaps, of the domes of Venice and Constantinople, was here fully developed; so

that in many cases the tower became, as it were, the church, and the composition took the outline of the pyramid, the apse, transepts, nave, and chapels forming only the base to the obelisk of the tower.

As Trinity Church stands upon "made land" great care had to be taken in providing a proper foundation. It was found, by testing, that a compact stratum was overlaid with a quantity of alluvium, upon which a mass of gravel, some thirty feet deep, had been filled in. To provide for the support of the church, surmounted by a tower which alone weighed nearly nineteen million pounds and was supported by four piers, required forty-five hundred piles; and over two thousand of these were placed below the pyramids which provide the base for the piers. These pyramids of solid granite are nearly thirty-five feet square at the base, seven feet square at the top, and seventeen feet high. From them rise the four great piers so conspicuous in the church.

There are many beautiful stained-glass windows in the church. The mural decorations of the interior are the work of John La Farge. In the tower are painted collossal figures of David and Moses, Peter and Paul, Isaiah and Jeremiah. A beautiful fresco, portraying our Lord's meeting with the Samaritan woman,

will be found in the nave. The church is noteworthy for the fact that Phillips Brooks, the afterwards renowned Bishop of Massachusetts, was its rector from 1869 to 1891.

The present building is the third which Boston has had dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The first, a wooden structure, was consecrated in 1735; the second, on Summer Street, a Gothic building with massive stone walls and tower, was consecrated in 1829, and destroyed by the great fire of 1872.

New Old South Church.

Attention should next be given to the New Old South Church whose magnificent spire rises two hundred and forty-eight feet from the level of the pavement. It is upon the opposite side of the square to Trinity Church. Its somewhat ambiguous name is intended to distinguish it from the Old South Meeting House. The style followed by its architects, Messrs. Cummings and Sears, is the North Italian Gothic.

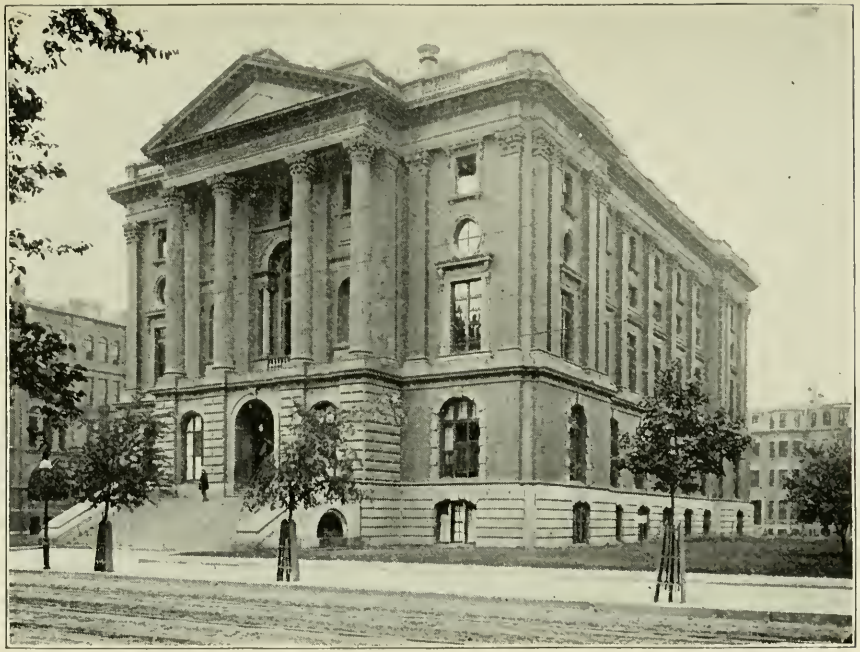
A specially fine feature of this building is the cloister between the tower and south transept. An inscribed tablet in the cloister bears the words: "Old South Church. Preserved and blessed of God for more than two hundred

NEW OLD SOUTH CHURCH

years while worshiping on its original site, corner of Washington and Milk Streets, whence it was removed to this building in 1875, amid constant proofs of His guidance and loving favor. Qui transtulit sustinet."

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology was founded by Prof. William B. Rogers to meet the requirements of students of applied science in 1861, when a charter was obtained. The Institute occupies two buildings, which, together with the Natural Museum, covers the entire space between Boylston, Berkeley, and Newbury and Clarendon Streets. The two buildings are named respectively, the Rogers Building and the Walker Building, the first of these being dignified in design and the other severely plain. The administrative offices of the Institution and the departments of Mining, Mathematics, Drawing, History, Economics, and English are housed in the first buildings, and in the other are the departments of Physics and Chemistry. The Henry L. Pierce and Engineering buildings, which contain the departments of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Architecture, Naval Architecture, Biology, and Geology, are situated in Trinity Place; in



INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Garrison Street, off Huntington Avenue, the workshop will be found, and Gymnasium, another separate building, is on Exeter Street. There are altogether in these buildings eight Laboratories or groups of Laboratories, as well as Drawing, Recitation, and Lecture rooms. The Society of Arts, formed for the encouragement of practical application of the sciences, holds its meetings in Huntington Hall in the Rogers Building. In this hall also the courses of Lectures of the Lowell Institute, provided for by the will of John Lowell, Jr., and founded in 1839, are delivered. The Lowell School of Practical Design, which has for its object the promotion of Industrial Art, was established by the Trustees of the Lowell Institute in 1872, and is maintained in the workshops by the Institute of Technology. The Technology Club House is at the rear of the main buildings on Newbury Street.

Natural History Museum.

Fronting on Berkeley Street will be found the Natural History Museum, a handsome building both in style and finish. It was erected in 1864, by the Boston Society of Natural History, which was founded in 1831. Above the entrance door is carved in stone the

seal of the society which bears the head of Cuvier. On the keystones of the windows heads of animals are carved, and surmounting the pediment is a sculptured eagle. The collections in this Museum are highly interesting and valuable, and are so arranged as to be readily accessible to and understood by the visitor. The large skeleton of a whale is suspended from the ceiling of the main hall. Fine mineralogical, geological, and botanical collections are stored in the library in addition to the thirty or forty thousand volumes which it contains. A hall upon the second floor contains many stuffed animals, physiological, geological, and fossil cases, and skeletons of elephants and extinct fauna. Specially remarkable is a fine skeleton of a gorilla. In the galleries of this hall are tree and shrub and other botanical specimens of New England. Above this hall upon the third and fourth floors will be found the magnificent Lafresnaye collection of birds, nests, and eggs, as well as general ornithological and ethnological collections. Lectures are given to students in this building, for which purpose lecture halls and rooms are provided. The public are admitted to the Museum daily, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Public Gardens.

The Public Gardens which the visitor will find upon his left, at the foot of Boylston Street, are laid out upon land granted by the Legislature in 1859.

Land that once was covered by water at high tide is now a flower garden rich in verdure, and contrasts favorably with the plainer Common which abuts upon it. The artificial pond in the middle of the gardens has, by its regularity, been made to appear larger than it really is, and the visitor will be surprised to learn that it is but three and three-fourths acres in extent. Some clever wit devised the name *Bridge of Size* for the iron bridge which carries the main walk across the pond because of the disproportion of the piers.

On the **Beacon Street** side of the garden will be found the statue of *Edward Everett*, a statue cast in bronze, and the work of William W. Story. This was erected in 1868, and the cost was borne by public subscription. Close at hand is the *Ether Monument*, which commemorates the discovery of anæsthetics. It is of granite and red marble, and the work of J. Q. A. Ward. The beautiful figures surmounting the shaft illustrate the story of the Good Samaritan; the bas reliefs represent (1) a

PUBLIC GARDENS

surgical operation in a civic hospital, a patient being shown under the influence of ether; (2) an angel of mercy descending to the relief of suffering humanity; (3) the interior of a field hospital, displaying a wounded soldier under the hand of the surgeon; (4) an allegory of the triumph of science. This monument, the gift of Thomas Lee to the city, was erected in 1868.

On the **Boylston Street** side, statue of *Charles Sumner* in bronze, provided by public subscription. Erected in 1878, the work of Thomas Ball.

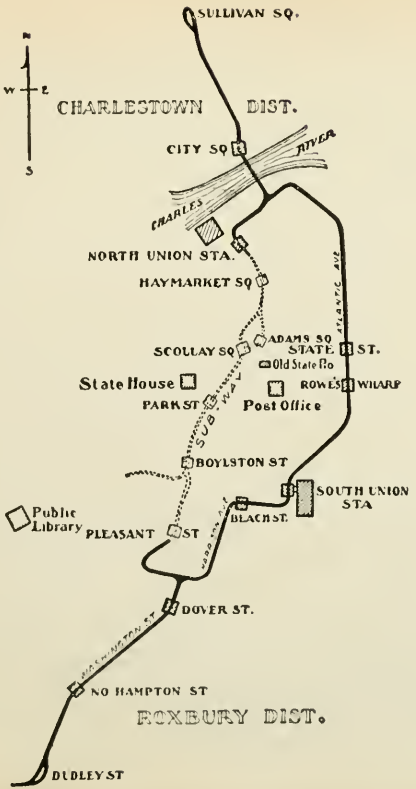
Statue of *Col. Thomas Cass*, who commanded the Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers in the Civil War. He was killed in action at Malvern Hill, Va., on July 1, 1862. The society of the Ninth Regiment made this gift to the city, and it was erected in 1862. It is a bronze statue by Richard E. Brooks.

On the **Arlington Street** side, statue of *William Ellery Channing* in bronze, by Herbert Adams. This statue faces the Arlington Street Church on the opposite side of the street. The former edifice upon this site was known as the Federal Street Church, and there Channing preached for many years. The carved canopy, surmounting this statue, is of granite and marble, and was designed by Vincent C.

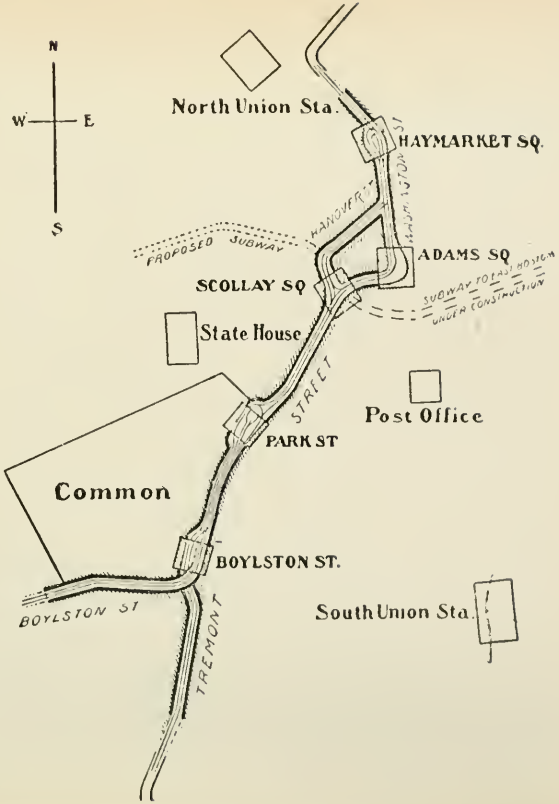
Griffith. It was presented to the city by John Foster, and put into position in 1903. Inscriptions will be found on the columns of the canopy and on the marble at the back of the monument.

The bronze equestrian statue of *Washington* is said to be the largest in the world. It was erected in 1869 in the main path facing the Arlington Street Gate. Thomas Ball was the designer, and the cost of the monument was borne by public subscription.

At the foot of Boylston Street, below the Public Gardens, which will be found on the left, is the entrance to the Subway provided for the traffic of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for the relief of the crowded streets of the town. The Subway has a mileage of five and one-half miles, and accommodates two hundred and forty-five cars per hour. At the Park Street entrance a bronze tablet commemorates the opening of the Subway in 1897, and is inscribed as follows: "This Subway authorized by the Legislatures of 1893 and 1894. Hon. Nathan Matthews, Jr., Mayor of the City of Boston. Built by the Boston Transit Commission. Howard Adams Carson, chief engineer. Begun at the Public Garden, 28 March, 1895, was opened to this point for public travel 1 September, 1897." The Subway as at



ELEVATED RAILWAY ROUTE



SUBWAY ROUTE

PARK STREET ENTRANCE OF SUBWAY

present completed was formerly opened to the public on Sept. 3, 1898. Cars arriving from the west and south enter the Subway at the Public Gardens, and after passing Boylston Street station and discharging their passengers at Park Street, by means of the loop return to the opposite platform at Park Street, where they load their passengers and emerge as they entered at the Public Gardens. Cars from the north and east utilize the portion of the Subway lying between Scollay Square and the North Station. The trains of the elevated system enter the Subway at Pleasant Street and emerge again at Causeway Street. This system was initiated in 1900. The city has wisely retained ownership of the Subway which they constructed, and have leased it to the Boston Elevated Railway Company for a period of years, their compensation being four and seven-eighths of the cost of the construction. Nearly twenty-eight million passengers make use of Boston's Subway annually. There are many other schemes in connection with the tunnel and subway system authorized by the Legislature in 1902, chief of which is the scheme for a tunnel below Washington Street, at its junction with Broadway, and a connection between the East Boston tunnel and the existing Subway.

Boston Common.

Boston Common covers the track of forty-eight and two-fifths acres. The land was set aside in 1640 by a town order, and the city has since grown up around it. Six years before the date mentions, the land was laid out as a "trayning field and for the feeding of cattell," as the ancient formula has it. This was four years after the settlement of the town, and the land became popularly known as the Common. A portion of it is still reserved and used for a parade ground and training field, and as recently as 1830 cattle were permitted to pasture upon it. Originally the Common embraced a very much larger territory than that at present included. It extended from the corner of Beacon and Tremont Streets, along Tremont Street to Boylston and Carver Streets, thence to the waters of the Back Bay. On the west side, what is now the Public Garden, was included, and there the waters of the Back Bay overflowed the land. In the year 1660, the land now covered by the famous Old Granary Burying Ground was set apart as a cemetery. This has become the most famous cemetery in the city. More eminent and distinguished persons lying there than in any other. Here are buried Governors Bellingham, Dummer,

Hancock, Samuel Adams, Bowdoin, Sullivan, Sumner, and Gore; also three signers of the Declaration of Independence, including Robert Treat Paine. The Huguenot Colony and the victims of the Boston Massacre are also interred in this ground. The parents of Benjamin Franklin are buried in the tomb which he erected for them. Paul Revere, Chief Justice Sewell, Peter Faneuil, Mint Master Hull, Jeremy Belknap, Mayor Phillips, the first Mayor of Boston, and other people of note in their day also lie buried in this ancient cemetery.

Formerly stood upon the Common the Bridewell, built in 1712 as a workhouse to accommodate rogues and vagabonds. Boston Common has been the scene of many historical events since the early colonial days. It is difficult to believe that originally the Common had only three trees, the most distinguished of which was known as the "great elm," which stood nearly opposite the West Street entrance, near the foot of the hill which leads to the Army and Navy Monument. A limb of this tree afforded a gallows for the many executions which took place upon this site in those early days. Three so-called witches met their end here in 1648, 1656, and 1660, among them, it is said, Ann Hibbens, who was executed for

FROG POND, COMMON

witchcraft in 1656. Quakers, Indians, and prisoners of war, innumerable, were executed upon the Common down to the year 1797 from the branch of the great elm. The first duel fought in Boston in 1727 between Benjamin Woodbridge and Henry Phillips, the latter a relative by marriage of Peter Faneuil, took place beneath this tree, and Woodbridge was killed. It was beneath this tree also that Whitfield and Lee held their famous revival meetings. The tree was ultimately destroyed by the wind in the memorable storm of 1876. Naturally, much of the wood has been collected by relic hunters. To-day two other trees are thriving on the site of the great elm, and an iron tablet marks the spot where it stood. There were planted in 1722–34 the Great Mall on Tremont Street and in 1815 and 1816 the Beacon Street Mall, the Charles Street Mall in 1823, and the Park Street Mall in 1826. It is to the discredit of the British soldiers in the Revolutionary War, whose garrison was on the Common, that they recklessly destroyed and used for fuel the magnificent trees which flourished at that period. At a spot on the Tremont side of the Common, nearly opposite Mason Street, occurred the execution of a woman by order of Gov. John Hancock. Among the archives at the State

House is a document signed by Gov. John Hancock in the same bold hand that signed the Declaration of Independence. The document is addressed to Sheriff O'Brien of the County of Suffolk, to hang Rachel Wall on Boston Common, on the 20th of October, 1789. The court records for that period states that "Rachel Wall on the 18th day of March, 1789, at Boston, on the public highway, attacked Margaret Bender, and with bodily force seized and put on the bonnet of said Bender at the value of 7 shillings. This did she carry away against the public peace of this Commonwealth."

There was opened in 1756, on the Boylston Street side, a burying-ground, first called the South Burying-Ground, afterwards the Central Burying Ground, but all the trace that remains of it now is contained in the old tombs built by the wealthy men of the period. Rumor has it that British soldiers who died during the time of the Revolution were buried here in a common trench, but there is no authentic information. It is further surmised that strangers and Roman Catholics were buried here. The famous portrait painter, Gilbert Stuart, who painted portraits of George Washington and Martha, his wife, is interred in this burying-ground. The cemetery is further noteworthy

as containing the remains of M. Julien, the restaurateur, whose fame lies in the Julien soup of to-day.

Near the spot where the great elm stood is what is known as the Frog Pond, although tradition has it that no frog was ever found in it. In the early days of Boston common scolds were punished by ducking in the pond, which was filled with stagnant water. It was at this pond, through the fountain, that Cochituate water was formerly presented to the City of Boston, Oct. 25, 1848. When the water was turned through the gates of the fountain, the act marked a great epoch in the city's water supply and there was great enthusiasm among the people, bells being rung and rockets fired into the air. The occasion was commemorated in verse by James Russell Lowell in his poem entitled "Ode on Water."

State House.

The most conspicuous building in all Boston, alike by night when it is beautifully illuminated, as by day from the prominence of its situation, is the State House. It is approached from Beacon Street by a broad flight of stone steps which gives access to a spacious porch upon which opens the Doric Hall. As he ascends the steps the visitor will notice on his right,

STATE HOUSE

upon the terrace lawn, a statue of Daniel Webster, the work of Hiram Powers. This statue was erected in 1859 by the Webster Memorial Committee, whose gift it was to the people. On the left is a statue of Horace Mann, by Emma Stebbins. Mann was chiefly instrumental in bringing the system of popular education in Massachusetts to its present high state of efficiency, and the school children and teachers of the State provided the funds from which the statue was erected in 1865.

Conspicuous in Doric Hall is the statue of Washington in marble, by Sir Francis Chantrey. The Washington Memorial Association made this gift to the State in 1827. Another fine marble statue to be seen in this hall is that of John A. Andrew, named the "war governor," which was placed in position in 1871, being provided from a balance of $10,000 which remained over from the statue of Edward Everett in the Public Gardens. Thomas Ball was the sculptor.

Near to these statues there are set in the wall two memorials of the Washington family which are facsimiles of the tombstones of the ancestors of Washington in the parish church of Brington, Northamptonshire, Eng., and were presented to the State in 1861, by Charles Sumner, to whom they were presented by Earl

Spencer. Commemorative of the "preservation and renewal of the Massachusetts State House" tablets to the memory of Charles Bulfinch are affixed to the walls upon either side of the Washington statue.

Portraits of sixteen governors of Massachusetts will be found upon the side walls, and four brass cannon are placed against the wall, two of which perpetuate the memory of Maj. John Buttrick and Capt. Isaac Davis, heroes of the fight at Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775; while the other two were captured in the War of 1812.

Leaving Doric Hall, the visitor passes by way of the Grand Staircase Hall to Memorial Hall, which is the most magnificent feature of this floor.

In the passage an elegant bronze case contains the colors carried by the soldiers of Massachusetts during the Spanish War, which are now deposited here in custody of the Commonwealth. The handing over of the colors was formerly carried out on July 31, 1901. A representation of Liberty decorates the skylight in the hall which is surrounded by the names of various republics.

The Grand Staircase Hall constructed entirely of marble is a most effective piece of work. Chief among its decorations is the

great painting on the north wall which has for its subject "James Otis making his famous argument against the Writs of Assistance in the Old Town House in Boston in February, 1761." The scene is laid in the Council Chamber of the Old State House, and the painting is the work of Robert Reid. The staircases are of Pavonazzo marble and the flight to the right ascends to the Senate Chamber and rooms, while that on the left leads to the offices of the executive department.

Twelve Ionic columns surmount the balcony formed by the third-floor corridor, and the windows to the south are emblematical of Commerce, Education, Fisheries, and Agriculture. Carved in marble at the top of the stairs are the seal of the Colony, 1628–84, and the seal of the State.

The noble Memorial Hall, constructed in circular form of marble, rises to a dome, and it is the exterior of this dome which, lighted by night, forms a landmark for miles around and is visible away out in the harbor. Within the dome is a bronze cornice environed by the Eagles of the Republic, which are surmounted by the crest of the Commonwealth, in cathedral glass, surrounded by the seals of the twelve original States. Sixteen pillars of Sienna marble afford support to the gallery.

The four niches, with glass fronts, contain the battle-flags carried by the Massachusetts Volunteers in the Civil War, and each niche contains a framed extract from the address which Governor Andrew made upon receiving them on Forefather's Day, Dec. 22, 1865. Other recesses contain busts of Massachusetts governors. Two paintings by Henry Oliver Walker are on the walls: that on the north being, "The Pilgrims on the Mayflower"; that on the south, "John Eliot Preaching to the Indians." On the west wall is a picture entitled "Concord Bridge, April 17, 1775," and on the east, "The Return of the Colors to the Custody of the Commonwealth, Dec. 22, 1865," both these latter the work of Edward Simmonds.

Ascending to the floor above the visitor finds himself in Representatives' Hall, which is finished in white mahogany. Frescoes by Frank Hill Smith are on the ceiling, and upon the frieze are names of fifty-one noted men of Massachusetts. The Historic Codfish is suspended opposite the Speaker's Desk, between the two central columns.

In the rooms of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which is opposite Representatives' Hall, will be found many precious documents well worthy of inspection, notably the Colony Charter of 1628, the Province Charter of 1692,

the Explanatory Charter of George II., and the original Constitution of the Commonwealth.

The State Library at the north of the building also contains many historical books and documents.

In the Governor's Chamber are many portraits of note, and this part of the building can always be inspected upon application.

In the Senate Reception Room are many interesting relics of the Revolution which should all receive attention from the visitor.

The *Col. Robert Gould Shaw Memorial* stands at the head of the Beacon Street Mall, opposite the State House, and facing upon Beacon Street between two fine elms. This is, without doubt, the most imposing piece of outdoor sculpture in the city. Shaw commanded the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, which was composed entirely of colored troops in the Civil War, and he was killed at the head of his command while leading the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863.

The Monument represents Colonel Shaw mounted, with his men pressing close beside him, and the effect of this, upon a large bronze tablet, is very realistic. Augustus St. Gaudens was the sculptor and Charles F. McKim the architect of the elaborate stone frame.

The inscriptions are very comprehensive,

SHAW MEMORIAL

and include verses by James Russell Lowell and Emerson, and a memorial by President Eliot of Harvard University. The Monument is the outcome of public subscription, and was erected in 1897.

After inspecting the Shaw Memorial, the visitor should direct his attention to a spot just below Hancock Avenue, upon the opposite side of Beacon Street, where a bronze tablet, set in the low iron fence before a brown stone building, recalls the fact that here formerly stood the mansion house of John Hancock. This building was officially known as the "seat of His Excellency, the Governor," and it was a fine example of our provincial domestic architecture, and, without doubt, was well qualified to be preserved as the official dwelling of the Governor of the Commonwealth, as was proposed some years before. The Legislature rejected a measure, brought in by an influential committee, for the purchase, by the State, of the Governor's house in 1859. At length, in February, 1863, the land whereon the house stood was sold. Then for some time the house served as a museum, and afterwards a scheme was promulgated, having for its object the removal and reerection of the house elsewhere, but that also fell through, and the house was demolished. There was a

BEACON STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE STATE HOUSE

wild scramble for souvenirs as the building fell. The front door knocker was given to Dr. Holmes, who placed it on the door of the "old gambrel-roofed house" in Cambridge, where it remained until that house also was demolished.

Pine Bank, Jamaica Park, has now the service of the fine flight of stone steps which led up the entrance of Hancock's house. The old mansion was of Quincy granite, and the principal features of the façade were the broad front door at the head of the flight of steps referred to, garnished with pillars, and an ornamental door head. There were pretty dormer windows in the roofs, and a balcony railing enclosed the upper portion of it. There was a noble panelled hall giving access to a broad staircase, whose carved and twisted balusters divided the house in the middle, and extended through on both floors from front to rear. Part way up the staircase on the landing, a round-headed window looked upon the garden, with a roomy window seat before it. On the entrance floor, to the right of the hall, was the dining-room, 17 by 25 feet, also wholly panelled. Until the widening of Beacon Street, the house stood at some distance from the street upon elevated ground. In those days it was approached through a neat garden, bor-

dered with small trees and a shrubbery. There were two wings to the mansion, one on the east side, which accommodated a great ball-room, the other on the west contained the kitchen, and other domestic quarters. The coach house and stable were situated beyond the west wing. At the back of the mansion were the gardens and fruit tree nurseries, which extended up Beacon Hill almost to where the State House annex stands to-day. John Hancock inherited the mansion and the estate in 1777 upon the death of Lydia Hancock, widow of his uncle, Thomas Hancock, who built the house. It is noteworthy that, during the siege, Lord Percy occupied the mansion for some time.

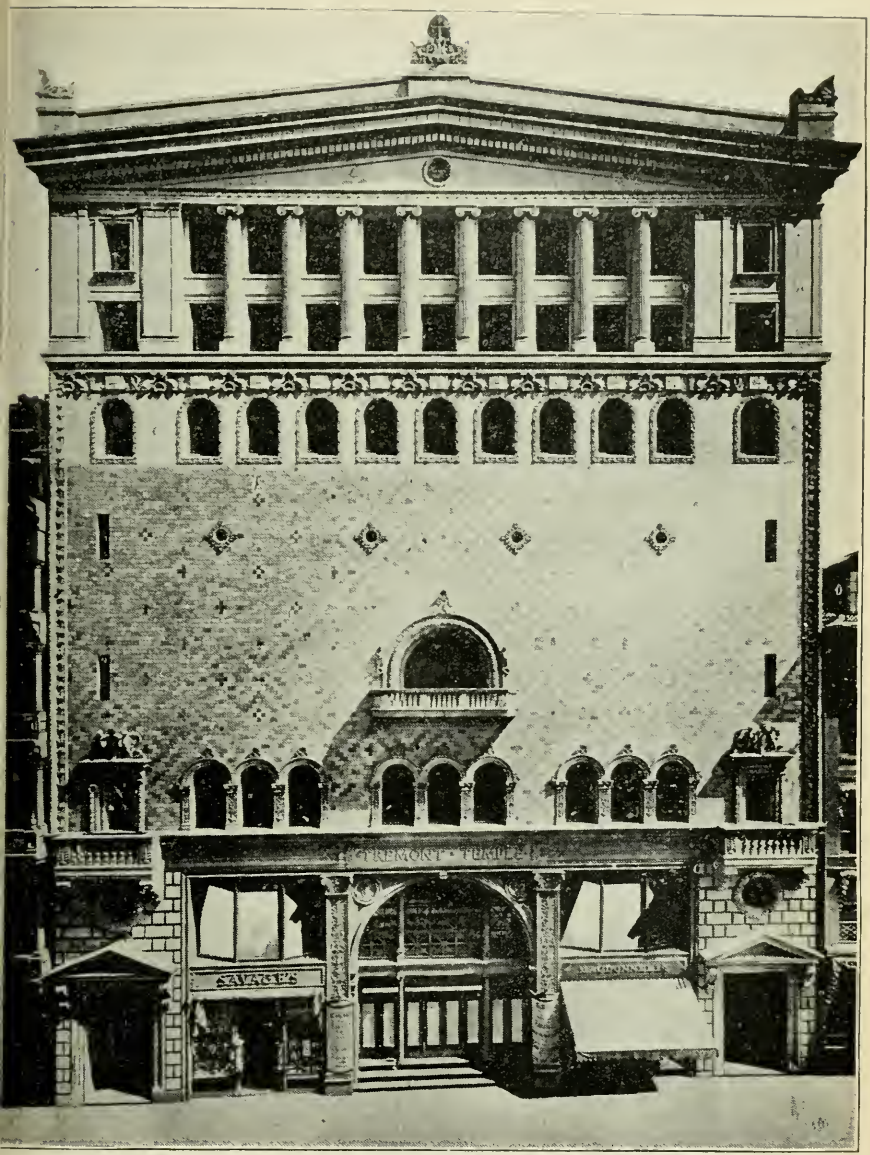
Beacon Street now claims our attention, and standing at the top of the hill, we get a fine view of the houses before us. The best point of view is beside the Joy Street steps to the Common, which lead to the Mall, running southward across the Common's length to Boylston Street — the scene of the crisis in the "Autocrat's Courtship of the Schoolmistress." Standing at the corner of Walnut Street, we see the house in which Wendell Phillips was born. A little further on, mantled with ivy, stands the Somerset Club, in close contiguity to the site of the house in which John Single-

ton Copley lived when he was painting his Boston portraits. At number 55 Beacon Street is the Prescott house, the home of the historian, William H. Prescott, for the last fourteen years of his life.

Continuing along Beacon Street the visitor will reach the site of the Old Tremont House, corner of Tremont and Beacon Streets, which was visited by Dickens, Thackeray, and many others of note during their stays in this city.

A few years ago it was torn down, and gave place to a modern block of business offices called the Tremont Building.

On the northeast corner will be found King's Chapel, which has a remarkable history. In 1689 the authorities compelled the town to tolerate and to provide a place for those who desired to worship in accordance with the ritual of the Church of England, a small wooden church was erected on this site, and here the royal governors and British Army and naval officers were provided with pews. The king's escutcheons were suspended on the walls, and the services were conducted with great pomp and ceremony, the outcome of which was a feeling of resentment and of sorrow in the staid old puritans, who would gladly have seen all conforming to their narrow path. King William and Queen Mary took great in-



TREMONT TEMPLE

terest in this frontier temple, and provided it with a pulpit cloth, a fine communion service, and an illumination of the decalogue. The Lord's Prayer and The Apostles Creed for the adornment of the east wall. In keeping with the custom then current in England, an hour-glass stood upon the pulpit to mark the length of sermons. The building was enlarged in 1710, and the present chapel was erected in 1753. The new building was built around the old one in which the parishioners continued to worship. Under the influence of Dr. Freeman, in later years, the society changed its creed, and what had been the Missionary Episcopal Church in Boston became Unitarian. The interior of the church has still much that is interesting and attractive. The high back pews, gallery, and lofty pulpit reached by winding stairs are full of reminiscences of Colonial days.

The City Hall.

The City Hall, situated upon School Street upon the site which the old Latin School occupied from 1634 to 1844, is a heavy granite building of elaborate design. There formerly stood on the same site a building designed by Bulfinch, which did duty for a Court House, and was afterwards refitted for a City Hall. The

KING'S CHAPEL

bronze statues in the courtyard are worthy of notice. That of Benjamin Franklin, set up in the year 1856, was the first portrait statue erected in Boston. It is the work of Richard Greenough. The cost of its erection was borne by popular subscription, and the four bronze medallions in the panels of the pedestal represent four periods in Franklin's career.

The statue of Josiah Quincy is by Thomas Ball, and was placed in position in 1879. It represents the elder Quincy as he appeared in middle life when mayor of Boston. Nearly opposite the City Hall is Province Street, which leads to Province Court. Until 1864 there still was standing the Province House, residence of many of the royal governors. Later it became a famous hostelry, and the site is now occupied in part by the Boston Tavern.

Upon the right of City Hall there is a passage running northwards called Pie Alley, which contains a quaint old eating house with the sign of the Bell in Hand, dated 1795. This house is chiefly interesting as being a faithful reproduction of the taverns fashionable in London two centuries ago.

Oldest Building in Boston.

On the corner of School Street and Washington Street stands the oldest house in Boston,

CITY HALL

bearing the date of 1712. On this site was once the dwelling of Ann Hutchinson, the strong-minded woman who was banished for heresy in 1637. It was in her home where the first gathering of women was held to discuss the Sunday sermon.

She is credited with having set up the first woman's club in America.

Old South Meeting-House.

Old South Meeting-house on Washington Street, corner of Milk Street.

It is built on the site where Gov. John Winthrop had his second mansion and where he died, 1694.

The land was afterward owned by Madam Mary Norton, wife of Rev. John Norton, who gave it in trust "forever for the erecting of a house for their assembling themselves together publiquely to worship God."

The first meeting-house was erected in 1670, and in which Benjamin Franklin was baptized Jan. 17, 1706.

In 1730 the present structure took the place of the first meeting-house.

Although a place of worship the meeting-house had at times served other purposes.

In 1876 the building was sold to be torn down and replaced by a business block.

OLD CORNER

The preservation of the old meeting-house is due to the efforts of twenty-five Boston women organized under the title of the "Old South Preservation Committee," who purchased it conditionally for $430,000.

It is now used as a loan museum of historical relics.

It is open to the public for a modest fee, which goes to meet the cost of its maintenance.

The tablet on the tower is inscribed with these historic dates: —

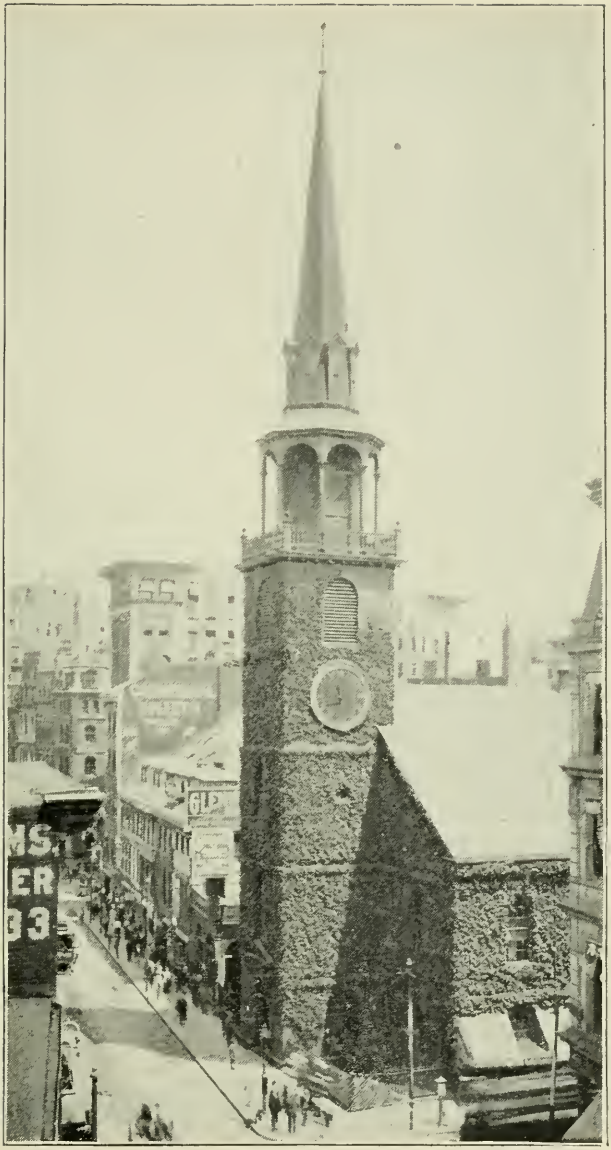
OLD SOUTH CHURCH GATHERED 1669.
FIRST HOUSE BUILT 1670.
THIS HOUSE ERECTED 1729.
DESECRATED BY BRITISH TROOPS 1775-6.

Nearly opposite the Old South Church, 17 Milk Street, we pass the site of Benjamin Franklin's birthplace.

Post-Office.

Post-office, Devonshire Street between Water and Milk Streets.

The corner-stone of this building was laid Oct. 16, 1871. Besides the Post-office Department, the United States Sub-treasury and the United States Court occupy the building.



OLD SOUTH MEETING-HOUSE

Returning to King's Chapel, corner Tremont and School Streets.

To the north of the Chapel lies King's Chapel Burying Ground, the oldest cemetery within the city limits. The first interment in this ground was made in 1630, and Governor Winthrop wrote concerning it in his diary as follows: "Captain Welden, a hopeful young gent and an experienced soldier, died in Charlestown of consumption, and was buried at Boston with a military funeral."

Principal among notable men buried in this ground are Gov. John Winthrop, 1649, and his two sons, John Winthrop, 1676, and Fitz John Winthrop, 1707, both governors of Connecticut; Gov. John Endicott, 1665; Gov. John Leverett, 1679; Gov. William Shirley, 1771; Gov. John Winslow, 1674; Mary Chilton, 1670, a passenger in the *Mayflower* and the wife of Governor Winslow; Lady Andros, 1688; Rev. John Cotton, 1652; Rev. John Davenport, 1670; Prof. John Winthrop, 1776; Wait Still Winthrop, 1717; Adam Winthrop, 1743; Brig.-Gen. John Winslow, Revolutionary army; Col. William Dawes, who rode over the Neck to Lexington and Concord to alarm the patriots the night before the battle at Lexington; Oliver Wendell, 1818, and Charles Bulfinch, 1844. There are many quaint old grave-stones

POST-OFFICE

in the yard. Some of these have been moved from their original positions, and set up as edgestones to paths. One of these stones has an interesting history. At some time the stone was taken from the grave it marked, and was lost. In 1830, when excavations were being made near the Old State House, it was found several feet below the surface of State Street. It is inscribed: —

HERE : LYETH
THE : BODY : OF : MR.
WILLIAM : PADDY : AGED
58 YEARS : DEPARTED
THIS : LIFE : AUGUST : THE [28]
1658.

On the reverse side is this singular stanza of poetry: —

Hear . Sleaps . that
Blessed . One . Whoes . Lief
God . Help . Vs. . All . to . Live
that . So . When . Tiem . Shall . Be
that . We . This . World . Must . Live
We . Ever . May . Be . Happy
with . Blessed . William . Paddy.

Continuing north along Tremont Street, we pass on our right the site of the Boston Museum, built in a day when it was quite improper to attend the theatre, but when there was nothing objectionable in a museum. It came to be named the "Orthodox Theatre,"

out of regard for the fastidiousness of these good people. At Scollay Square will be found the statue of John Winthrop, by Richard Greenough, a duplicate of the one in the Capitol at Washington.

Court Street was named Queen Street before the Revolution, and the Old Court House on the right of the street was built in 1833–36.

Young's Hotel, which fronts on Court Street, runs back to a court leading from Washington Street.

On the northwest corner of Court and Washington Streets is the Ames Building, one of the highest and finest office buildings in Boston. On the southwest corner is the Sears Building, another fine structure.

Old State House.

At the head of State Street, called King's Street in Colonial days, stands the Old State House. The chief interest of the stirring events of 1768–98 centers round the neighborhood of this worthy building. In the earliest days of the Colony, the market house stood here, and in 1657 this gave place to the old wooden town house which was used as the Provincial Capitol, and was destroyed by fire in 1711. The present building was erected in

1713, and much of its interior was destroyed by fire in 1747.

The present building occupies the same site as that chosen for the first Town House in 1657. Variously it has done duty as Town House, Court House, Province Court House, State House, and City Hall. It has a special distinction among the historical buildings of the country, because as Province Court House it was identified with the succession of prerevolutionary events in Boston. It has had a chequered career since it was vacated by the civic authorities. It has been refashioned, made over, and altered for business purposes, in order that the greed of the city might obtain the largest possible rental from it, and it was quite seriously debated in the year 1881 whether it should not be removed in order that street improvements might be carried out. This proposal was too much, and the well directed efforts of a number of citizens secured its preservation, and as a result of their endeavors, this most interesting and historic structure regained much of the appearance which it possessed in provincial days. Outside and in, the original architecture is in a large measure reproduced. The windows of twisted crown glass in the balcony of the second story have been used by all the later royal

OLD STATE HOUSE

governors of the Province, and early governors of the Commonwealth, to look out upon the city. These small-paned windows of Colonial days are to be found in the windows of the upper stories. Inside the building it is noteworthy that the same floor and ceilings are in the main halls as were there in 1748. On three sides the same walls exist still. The Council Chamber, where the royal governors and the council sat, will be found on the eastern side of the second floor with its outlook upon State Street. The Court Chamber was on the west side, and between the two was the Hall of the Representatives. Prior to the Revolution the king's arms were in the Council Chamber, but were removed by loyalists and sent to St. John, N. B., and are now preserved in a church. The carved and gilded arms of the Colony, the handy-work of a Boston artisan, Moses Deshon, displayed above the door of the Representatives' Hall after 1750, disappeared with the Revolution.

The Wooden Codfish, emblem of the staple of commodities of the Colony and the Province, formerly hung from the ceiling of this chamber, is reproduced in more artistic figure in the Representatives' Hall of the present State House. In the rooms now restored are exposed for public view antiquities relating to

INTERIOR OLD STATE HOUSE

the early history of the Colony and Province, and of the State and town brought together by the Bostonian Society. In this collection is a rare variety of interesting relics, historical manuscripts and papers, paintings, engravings, and prints, many old portraits and many pictures of Boston in various periods. The old table used by the royal governors and councillors is preserved in the Council Chamber.

Under the building is now the State Street station of the East Boston Subway, provided for the accommodation of electric cars which run to Scollay Square in conjunction with the older subway. Boston has possessed a Town House since 1659, when it was provided for by Captain Keayne, chief founder of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. His will is reputed the longest on record, comprising, as it does, one hundred and fifty-eight folio pages written in the testator's own hand, although the amount of which he had to dispose was only £4,000.

Captain Keayne bequeathed £300 for the provision of a Town House, and to this sum was added £100 additional, raised by subscription of the town's folks, which they paid largely in provisions, merchandise, and labor. As was to be expected from the amount available, the building was constructed of lumber, set

STATE STREET, LOOKING TOWARDS OLD STATE HOUSE

upon twenty pillars, and topped by two tall turrets. The space which the pillars enclosed was a free public market or exchange for the merchants. Captain Keayne's will made provision for the first public library in America, and this was housed in the building under notice. A part of the library was saved from the fire which destroyed the building in 1711, but no doubt the volumes saved perished later when the second Town and Province House was burnt.

The second effort to provide Boston with a Town House provided for a structure of brick which was completed in 1713. This building also had an open Public Exchange upon the ground floor. In the near vicinity were many booksellers' shops, and David Neal, who visited Boston in 1719, remarked that "the Knowledge of Letters flourishes more here than in all the other English plantations put together; for in the City of New York there is but one bookseller's shop, and in the plantations of Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, Barbadoes, and the Islands, none at all." Even in those young days Boston had a claim apparently to the title of the seat of culture.

Proceeding down State Street from the Old State House, the visitor will come upon Long Wharf, or, as it was formerly called, Boston

Pier, which dates from 1710. Here was the formal landing place of the royal governors, and the main landing place of the British soldiers, and their point of departure on the occasion of the evacuation. It used to be a long narrow pier extending out beyond the other wharves, and the tide ebbed and flowed beneath the stores abutting upon it. The water front thoroughfare is called Atlantic Avenue, and the elevated railway runs above it. The avenue follows the course of the ancient Barricado, which was erected in 1673 between the north and south outer points of the great Cove to provide a harbor defense in the early days of Boston's existence. It connected the North Battery, where Battery Wharf is now situated, with the South Battery of "Boston Sconce," at the point where Rowe's Wharf now is, from which steamer for Nantasket may be taken.

Upon State Street will be found many modern structures that are rapidly providing Boston with the features of an up-to-date American city as opposed to the ancient architecture which gave to the streets a picturesqueness peculiarly its own.

Where the Exchange Building now stands was formerly the first Merchant's Exchange, which covered only a very small part of the ground on which the present building stands.

The first structure was erected in 1842 and destroyed in 1890.

The Board of Trade Building standing upon the corner of Broad Street and State Street is one of the most handsome modern office buildings in Boston. The Custom House erected in 1847, with its massive granite pillars, stands at the corner of India Street and forms a contrast to the newer buildings which surround it. This building took many years to erect, owing to the difficulty of transporting the heavy granite columns, each of which weighed some forty-two tons.

On India Street will also be found the Chamber of Commerce, a granite building built in 1902. It has a most unusual appearance with its rounded front, with its turreted dormer windows and conical tower. Facing it will be found Custom House Street, where still stands the old Custom House which was built in 1810 and afforded the "darksome dungeon" where Hawthorne spent his two years as a custom's officer, first as a measurer of salt and coal, then as a weigher and gauger.

Faneuil Hall. After leaving State Street, the visitor can cross by way of Commercial Street and the Quincy Market House, or he may go from the Old State House through Exchange Street, a walk of a few minutes to

CUSTOM HOUSE

Faneuil Hall. This hall gave to liberty its cradle and had a remarkable association with the Revolutionary period. The building was enlarged in 1805 under Charles Bulfinch, the pioneer Boston architect, whose fame will endure, owing to what is called the Bulfinch Front of the present State House. To go back to its beginning we find the hall was built in 1762–63, upon the brick walls of the first Faneuil Hall, which was presented to the town by Peter Faneuil in 1742, and this, except its walls, was consumed in a fire in January, 1762. To Bulfinch is owed the introduction to the galleries on Doric columns and a platform with its extended front and various embellishments. In 1898, iron, steel, and stone were substituted for the wood and combustible material in the original design, and the entire building was reconstructed.

A fine collection of portraits which formerly hung upon the walls has been replaced by copies, so that the valuable originals might be placed for safe keeping in the Museum of Fine Arts. G. P. A. Healy's great historical painting at the back of the platform, "Webster's Reply to Hayne," is a remarkable accomplishment, including, as it does, one hundred and thirty portraits of senators and other distinguished men of the period. The scene

QUINCY MARKET

is laid in the old Senate Chamber, which is now occupied by the United States Supreme Court. The canvas on which the picture is painted measures sixteen by thirty feet. On one side of this painting is a portrait of Peter Faneuil copied by Col. Henry Sargent from a smaller portrait in the Art Museum. This was a gift to the city by Samuel Parkman, whose grandson was the notable historian. It fills the place of a full length portrait, executed at the instance of the town in 1744, out of respect to the donor of the hall, which it is assumed disappeared at the siege of Boston. Probably this and portraits of George II., Col. Isaac Barre, and Field Marshal Conway were destroyed at the same time. Gilbert Stuart executed the full length portrait of Washington, which will be found on the other side of the great painting, a gift to the town by Samuel Parkman also. Copley executed the portraits of Warren, John Quincy, Samuel Adams, Hancock, and John Adams. Stuart is credited with the portraits of Gen. Harry Knox and Commodore Preble. The Abraham Lincoln and Rufus Choate are by Ames. The "war governor," John A. Andrew, is the work of William M. Hunt. For the rest, they are by various American painters, and among them are portraits of Robert Treat Paine, Caleb

FANEUIL HALL

Strong, Edward Everett, Admiral Winslow, Wendell Phillips, and Anson Burlingame. The school children of Boston presented the ornamental clock in the face of the gallery in the year 1850. The gilded grasshopper on the cupola of the building is the original one of 1742, reconstructed and rejuvenated. This was fashioned from sheet copper by the "cunning artificer," "Deacon" Shemdrowne, immortalized by Hawthorne in "Drowne's Wooden Image."

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company have for many years occupied the floors above the public hall. The Amory holds many relics of Colonial, Provincial, and Revolutionary times, and can be inspected by the public. Here are stored the various banners of the company, the oldest being that carried in 1663. Eighteen silk flags show the Colonial colors. The Honorable Artillery Company of Boston visited London in the summer of 1896, and mementos of their visit will be found in the London room. One hundred and fourteen portraits of captains of the company are hung on the walls of the main hall. John Smibert was the architect of the first building, and he was celebrated in Boston from the year 1729. He was a Scotchman by birth.

Old Christ Church is the most ancient church

CHRIST CHURCH

building in Boston and stands on Salem Street, opposite Hull Street, in the North End. It contains a tablet bearing an inscription in regard to the truth of which authorities are divided. The words inscribed upon the tablet are as follows: —

"The signal lanterns of Paul Revere displayed in the steeple of this Church, April 18, 1775, warned the country of the March of the British troops to Lexington and Concord."

One would prefer to hold with those critics who consider the tablet authentic, though the church would be interesting apart from the tradition immortalized by Longfellow in "Paul Revere's Ride." Many ancient relics are to be seen in the vestry, including the prayer-book which reveals how the State prayers, and, in particular, those for his Majesty, the king, were altered to suit the sentiments of the worshipers during revolutionary times. A communion set, presented to the church by George II., in 1732, is also to be seen. The organ was imported from London in 1759, and the high gallery beside was built for the use of slaves. The chimes of bells in the tower was cast in Gloucester, England, in 1774, and was the first to be used in America. The bells were rehung a few years back, and may now be heard each Sunday in the year as in old

times. The Rev. Timothy Cutler, D.D., first rector of the church, is interred in the crypt, as also are several British officers killed at Bunker Hill, and several other people. The church belongs to the Episcopal body, and some of the most interesting relics, including the communion service, can be seen only on the first Sunday of each month, when the communion service is celebrated. The interior of the church retains much of its old world appearance; the first monumental effigy set up in this country is among the mural ornaments and is the work of Houdon. It was placed in position just ten years after Washington died. It is interesting regarding the figures of the cherubim in front of the organ and the brass chandeliers that they were originally destined for a Canadian convent, and were presented to the church in 1758 by the Master of an English privateer, who captured them upon the high seas from a French ship. The corner-stone of the church was laid in April, 1723, when the Rev. Samuel Myles, then rector of King's Chapel, officiated, accompanied, said the record, "by the gentlemen of his congregation." The ceremony concluded with a prayer, "May the gates of hell never prevail against it." It was certainly built well to withstand the assaults of time; the stone side walls being

two and a half feet thick. The first spire was described as the most elegant in the town. In October, 1805, that was blown down in a gale, but the present one, erected three years later, is said to be a faithful copy preserving both its proportions and symmetry.

Hull Street perpetuate the name of John Hull, the old mint master, and is directly opposite the Old Christ Church. Turning in here a few steps will bring us to No. 16, which stands on the left side of the street. This quaint old house is said to have been used by General Gage as his headquarters during the battle of Bunker Hill. A short distance further up the hill is Copps' Hill burying-ground. In the earliest days of the colony this was known as Windmill Hill, because of an old windmill situated there where the settlers ground their corn. Later it was named Snow Hill and then Copps' Hill. This was the second place of burial to be established in Boston, and the first interments were made in 1659. Among the interesting tombs is that of the Hutchinson family, desecrated by the insertion of the name Thomas Lewis, where that of Hutchinson was obliterated. Perhaps the most noted tomb in the ground is that of the Rev. Cotton Mather near the Charter Street gate. There are several slabs bearing armorial devices, and these

COPPS' HILL BURIAL GROUND

as well as other objects of interest, the superintendent of the yard is always ready to point out to visitors. At times when the gates are closed, admission is to be obtained on application to the superintendent who lives close at hand. To the north of the burying-ground, across Charter Street, named from the charter of King William III., by virtue of which Maine, Plymouth, and Massachusetts formed a single province, may be seen North End Park, and beyond, across the river in Charlestown, Bunker Hill Monument.

Having thus completed a tour of the hill, the visitor will do well to return to Hull Street, and, going west through Snow Hill Street, follow the latter till he reaches Prince Street, and thence westward to Causeway Street. A short distance to the south is the North Union Station, and here he can take either a surface or an elevated car for Charlestown, which will bring him within five minutes' walk of the Navy Yard and Bunker Hill Monument.

Charlestown was annexed to Boston in 1873. It is one of the richest localities in historical associations.

The United States Navy Yard, at Moulton's Point, is where the British troops landed for the fight at Bunker Hill.

CHARLESBANK GYMNASIUM

It is an enclosure of about ninety acres attractively laid out and with many interesting features. The yard is opened daily to visitors.

Bunker Hill Monument is on Breed's Hill. The monument was begun in 1825, when the corner-stone was laid by Lafayette. It remained unfinished for nearly twenty years.

In 1840, mainly through the efforts of American women, the required funds for its completion was raised.

In July, 1842, the last stone was put in its place.

The completed structure was dedicated on June 17, 1843.

The Monument is built of coarse granite thirty feet square at the base, rising majestically 220 feet.

The observatory at the top is reached by a spiral flight of stone steps inside the shaft.

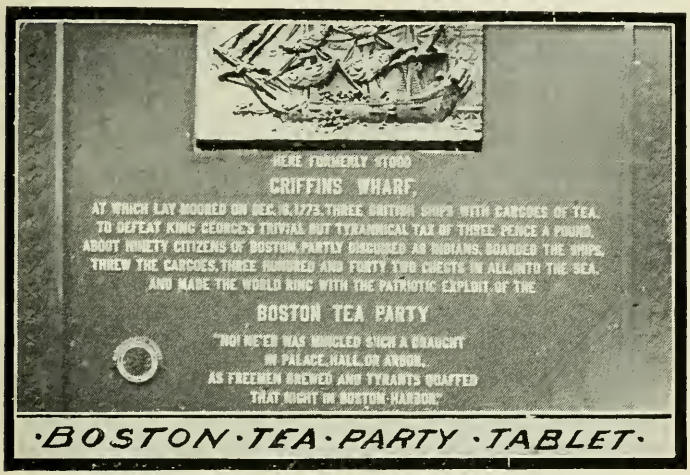
In the building at the base of the monument are interesting memorials of the battle and an excellent statue of General Warren.

The spot where Warren fell is marked by a stone on the grounds near by.

The bronze statue of Colonel Prescott is in the main path.

The "Tea Party Wharf."

The site is marked by a tablet on the front of a building on Atlantic Avenue near Pearl Street.



The inscription beneath the model of the tea ship: —

Here formerly stood
Griffens Wharf,
at which lay moored on Dec. 16, 1773, three British ships
with cargoes of tea.
To defeat King George's trivial but tyrannical tax
of three pence a pound
about ninety citizens of Boston, partly disguised
as Indians, boarded the ships,
threw the cargoes, three hundred and forty-two chests
in all, into the sea,
and made the world ring with the patriotic exploit of the
Boston Tea Party

On North Square, Nos. 19 and 21 is an old frame house, where Paul Revere lived from 1770 until 1800, when he moved to Charter Street near by, and there spent the remainder of his days.

Paul Revere's foundry was on the corner of Foster and Commercial Streets.

Imbedded in the rear wall of a building which faces Hanover Street is a rough piece of stone with a spherical one on top of it marked, **"Boston Stone, 1737."** It was once used as a painter's mill, and afterwards as a sign in front of a paint shop.

Hancock Tavern formerly stood on Corn Court. An office bldg. is to occupy its site.

Green Dragon Tavern. The "Headquarters of the Revolution," stood on Union Street, a few steps off from the left side of Hanover Street. The site is occupied by a business building, No. 81. High up on the building is an effigy of the tavern sign.

The tavern existed from 1680 till the twenties of the nineteenth century.

Here the Tea Party originated.

Fort Hill Square. One of the three original hills of Boston; it was leveled in 1867–72. It was on this site that the first fort was erected on the peninsular in 1632.

Statues and Monuments.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in Commonwealth Avenue, a bronze figure by Miss L. Warner, erected in 1886. The fund for statue was raised by popular subscription.

Leif Ericson, the Norseman of the year 1000; a bronze figure by Anne Whitney; it was erected in 1886. The statue is in the parkway near Massachusetts Avenue.

Emancipation Group, situated on Park Square. A bronze statue by Thomas Ball. It was a gift to the city by Moses Kimball;

erected in 1879, commemorating the emancipation of the slaves by President Lincoln.

Crispus Attucks Monument. A granite shaft with a bronze figure of "Revolution," commemorating the Boston Massacre of 1770. It is the work of Robert Kraus, and was erected by the State in 1888.

Statue of Col. Thomas Cass, in Public Garden; bronze statue by Richard E. Brooks; erected in 1889, by the society of the 9th Regiment.

Statue of William Ellery Channing, in Public Garden. A gift to the city by John Foster; erected, 1903; bronze statue by Herbert Adams. The carved canopy of marble and granite designed by Vincent C. Griffith.

The Equestrian Statue of Washington in main path of Public Garden, facing Arlington Street; bronze statue by Thomas Ball. Provided for by popular subscription. Erected in 1869.

The Marble Venus in the Fountain in Public Garden was the first work of art placed in Boston.

Army and Navy Monument, on Boston Common. It marks the site where the British Artillery were stationed during the siege. It is the work of Martin Milmore, and was erected in 1877.

LEIF ERICSON
STATUE

ARMY AND NAVY
MONUMENT

WM. LLOYD GARRISON
STATUE

The Ether Monument of granite and red marble, by J. Q. A. Ward. A gift to the city by Thomas Lee. Erected in 1868.

Statue of Edward Everett, on Beacon Street side of Public Garden. Bronze statue by William W. Story. Erected in 1867. Cost met by popular subscription.

Bronze Statue of Gen. John Glover, by Martin Milmore. A gift to the city by Benjamin Read. Erected in 1875.

Statue of Alexander Hamilton on Commonwealth Avenue. A gift to the city by Thomas Lee. Granite statue by Dr. William Brimmer. Erected in 1865.

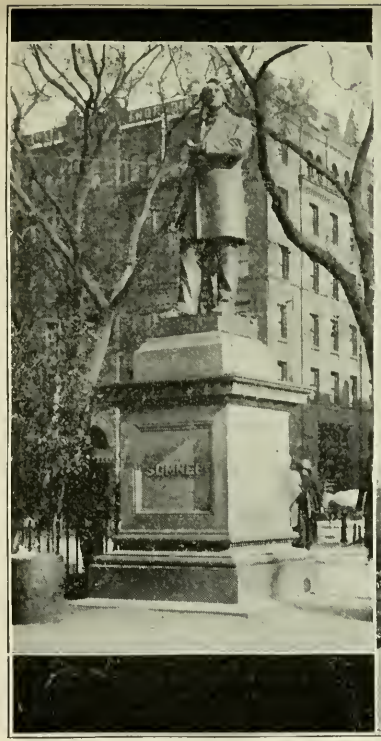
The Bronze Statue of Samuel Adams stands in Adams Square. It is the work of Anne Whitney.

Bronze Statue of Charles Sumner in Public Garden, Boylston Street side. Work of Thomas Ball. Erected in 1878. Cost met by popular subscription.

John Boyle O'Reilly Monument is in the Back Bay Fens, near the entrance.

The Statue of Josiah Quincy stands in front of City Hall. The statue is of bronze and the base Quincy granite. It is the work of Thomas Ball.

The Bronze Statue of Benjamin Franklin is in front of City Hall. It was the first portrait



CHARLES SUMNER
STATUE

EQUESTRIAN STATUE
OF WASHINGTON

EMANCIPATION
GROUP

5325854

statue set up in Boston. The fund for its erection was raised by popular subscription. It is the work of Richard Greenough. It was erected in 1856.

Horace Mann Statue on State House terrace lawn. A bronze statue, the work of Emma Stebbins. It was erected in 1865. A gift from the school children and teachers of the State.

The Bronze Statue of Daniel Webster is on the terrace lawn in front of the State House. It is the work of Hiram Powers. Erected in 1859.

The Equestrian Statue of Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker is on the Beacon Street side of the State House. It is the work of Daniel C. French. Erected in 1903.

The Shaw Memorial is on Beacon Street, facing the State House. It is the work of Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens.

The Bronze Statue of Columbus is in the front yard of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross. The work of Alois Buyens. Erected in 1892.

Bunker Hill Monument on Breed's Hill, Charlestown.

The Bronze Statue of Farragut is in Marine Park, South Boston. The work of H. H. Kitson. Erected in 1893.

The Bronze Statue of Rufus Choate is in the

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT

hall of the County Court House. The work of Daniel C. French. Erected in 1898.

The Bronze Statue of Col. William Prescott stands near Bunker Hill Monument on Breed's Hill. The statue is by W. W. Story, and was erected in 1881.

The Bronze Statue of John Winthrop is in Scollay Square. It is the work of Richard S. Greenough. Erected in 1880.

Libraries and Museums.

The Boston Athenæum Library will be found in the Athenæum Building, situated at 10½ Beacon Street. It belongs to a private society. Whilst primarily intended for the use of shareholders and their families, anybody desiring to consult its shelves can count upon absolute courtesy and consideration. There are about two hundred thousand volumes in the library, many of which are very rare and valuable editions. What will chiefly interest the visitor is the large contribution of books from George Washington's library.

Massachusetts Historical Museum, Boylston Street and Fenway. — A rare collection of historic relics. Among the curiosities are the swords of Sir William Pepperell, Miles Standish, and Colonel Prescott, a chair brought over in the *Mayflower*, diary of Judge Sewall, and

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
STATUE

CRISPUS ATTUCKS
MONUMENT

MAJ.-GEN. JOSEPH HOOKER
STATUE

portraits of Governors Winthrop, Endicott, and Winslow. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission free.

Historic Genealogical Collection, 18 Somerset Street. — At the rooms of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society is quite a collection of old engravings, prints, and books. The rooms are open to the public, without charge, every week-day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., except Saturdays, when the hours are from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Old State House Collection, Washington, corner of State Street. — This collection of paintings and relics is in the upper rooms of the Old State House. It is under the control of the Bostonian Society. Open every day, except Sunday. Admission free.

Boston Natural History Museum. This fine collection of birds, fossils, fishes, skeletons, and other interesting zoological specimens is in the building of the Natural History Society, corner of Boylston and Berkeley Streets. It is open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays it is free. On other days an admission of twenty-five cents is charged.

Museum (Agassiz) **of Comparative Zoology,** Oxford Street, Cambridge. This Museum belongs to Harvard College. It has no equal in

America. Open to visitors every week-day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission free.

Botanical Garden, Cambridge. This large collection of plants and flowers is open to the public without charge.

The **Congregational Library** of 45,000 books and 75,000 pamphlets is to be found in the Congregational Building at 14 Beacon Street.

The **Boston Medical Library** Association has its collection of 20,000 volumes and 12,000 pamphlets housed at 19 Boylston Place.

The library of the **Massachusetts Historical Society,** in the society's fine building at the corner of Boylston Street and the Fenway. It contains about 50,000 volumes, 100,000 pamphlets, and many valuable manuscripts.

The **Natural History Museum Library,** in the building of the Boston Natural History Society, Boylston Street, corner of Berkeley, contains about 25,000 volumes.

Peabody Museum of American Archeology and Ethnology, Cambridge. This museum was founded by George Peabody. It is devoted to the preservation and collection of everything relating to the aboriginal, prehistoric human life on this continent. Here may be seen a great variety of implements and ornaments, models of aboriginal houses, models of cliff-dwellers' houses, and of the

ruined temples of Central America. Open every week-day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission free.

Old South Museum. In the Old South Church, corner of Milk and Washington Streets, is a valuable collection of Revolutionary and historical relics. Open on week-days from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents. (See Old South Meeting-House.)

The library of the **New England Historic-Genealogical Society,** at 18 Somerset Street, is open to the public. It contains 25,000 volumes and 100,000 pamphlets.

Faneuil Hall Collection of Historical Paintings is open to visitors every day, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The **General Theological Library,** at 53 Mt. Vernon Street, has nearly 18,000 volumes.

The Harbor and Bay.

Delightful trips are to be had from Boston to the various points in Boston Harbor. To Pemberton and Nantasket by steamboats of Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company, which start hourly from Rowe's Wharf, fare 25 cents each way. It is open to passengers to remain on board the steamer until arrival at Nantasket, or land at Pemberton, and proceed by the third-rail electric train of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway. Stations are at Stony Beach, Allerton, Waveland, Kenberma, Bay Side, and Windermere.

To Crow Point and Hingham, steamers of this company proceed every day, starting from the same wharf. Fare, 25 cents each way.

To Plymouth, steamboats start from the same wharf, and the fare is 75 cents each way. Upon the arrival of the steamers at Plymouth, carriages await at the wharf for passengers to make a tour of the town. Plymouth also may be reached by means of railroad and electric lines.

To Provincetown, the steamer Cape Cod leaves Snow's Arch Wharf, and the trip across the bay is delightful on a calm day. The steamer makes a stay of an hour or two at Provincetown, which affords the visitor an opportunity to look over the quaint town.

To Hough's Neck, a steamer starts from Snow's Arch Wharf four times daily.

Nahant can be reached by steamboats from Lincoln Wharf close to Battery Street Station on the Elevated Railway.

Gloucester is accessible by steamboats from Central Wharf, and the fare is 50 cents in either direction, or 75 cents for the round trip. This is a very picturesque trip along the north shore.

To Newburyport and Haverhill, take a steamboat from Lewis' Wharf, near Battery Street Station.

ROWE'S WHARF

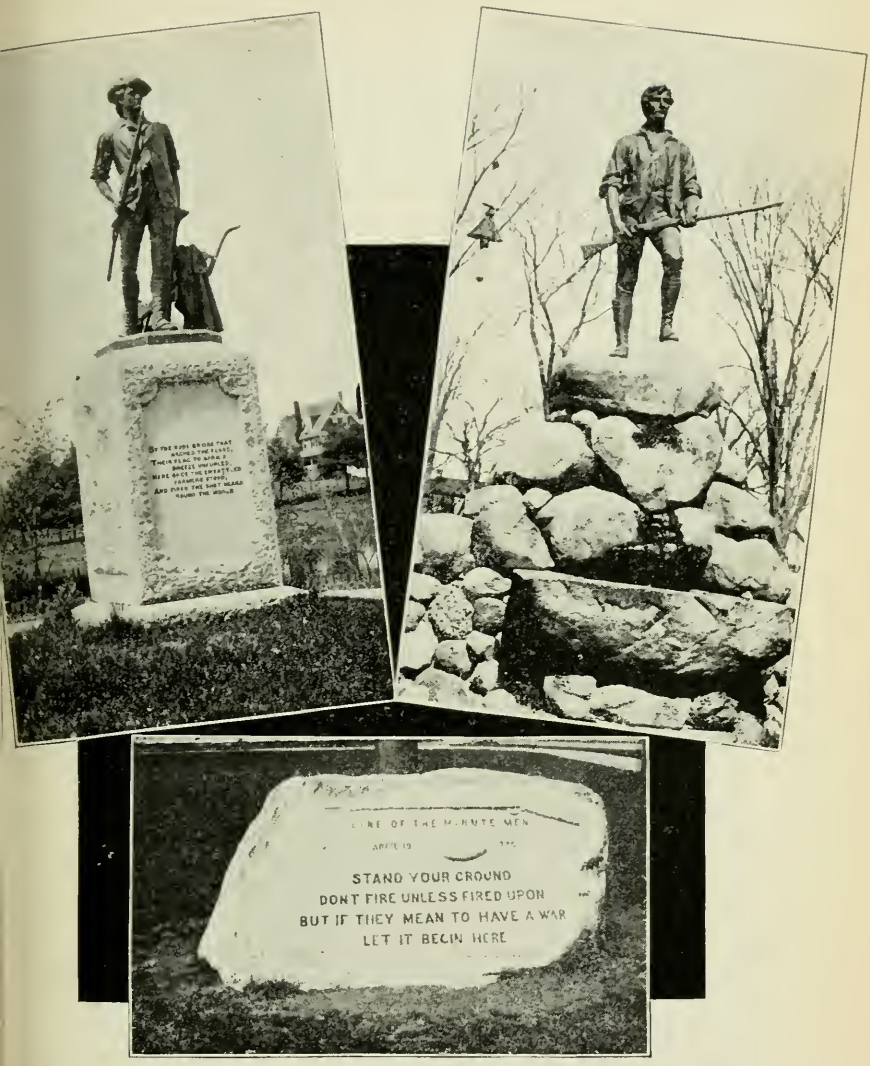
Lexington.

Lexington is reached by electric car or by rail from the North Station via the Boston and Maine Railroad. Lexington is chiefly noteworthy by reason of its prominence during the Revolutionary War. It was on Lexington Green that the battle occurred, and every point of interest is marked by monument or tablet.

The first thing that attracts our attention is a handsome bronze statue of Captain Parker mounted on a pile of field stones in which pipes are laid that furnish water for fountains.

It was unveiled on the 125th anniversary of the battle in which he took so important a part to oppose the tyranny of the mother country in 1775. A fitting stone, marking his last resting place, may be seen in the old burying-ground to the north of the common.

On the northeast corner of the common is the famous Lexington Boulder that marks the position of the Minute Men when they fired upon the British. On the face of the boulder, in relief, stands out an old-fashioned musket, on which is hung a powder horn; underneath is the following inscription:



MINUTE-MEN STATUE

BOULDER, LEXINGTON GREEN

CAPTAIN PARKER STATUE

LINE OF THE
MINUTE MEN

April 19, 1775
Stand your ground
Don't fire unless fired
upon but if they mean
to have a war let it
begin here
Captain Parker

Across the street from the Captain Parker monument stands the old Buckman Tavern that was built in 1692. It was used as the headquarters for the Minute Men on the night of the 18th of April preceding the battle, and was the place to which they fled for safety when ordered to disperse, and from which they fired upon the British soldiers, and were fired upon in return, as the bullet holes in the clapboards show. For many years it was used as a tavern, it was also used for the first post-office in Lexington.

The Hancock-Clarke house was built by the grandfather of the John Hancock of the Revolutionary fame, in 1698; it was moved from its original site on the opposite side of the way, stands on Hancock Street, and was the home of the ministers, first Hancock and then Clarke. It was here that on the night preceding the battle Paul Revere awakened John Hancock and Samuel Adams from their sleep,

HANCOCK–CLARKE HOUSE
MUNROE TAVERN

THE OLD MANSE
WRIGHT TAVERN

at midnight, when they were taken by their guard to James Reed's house in Burlington. The old house is now used as a Museum for Revolutionary relics.

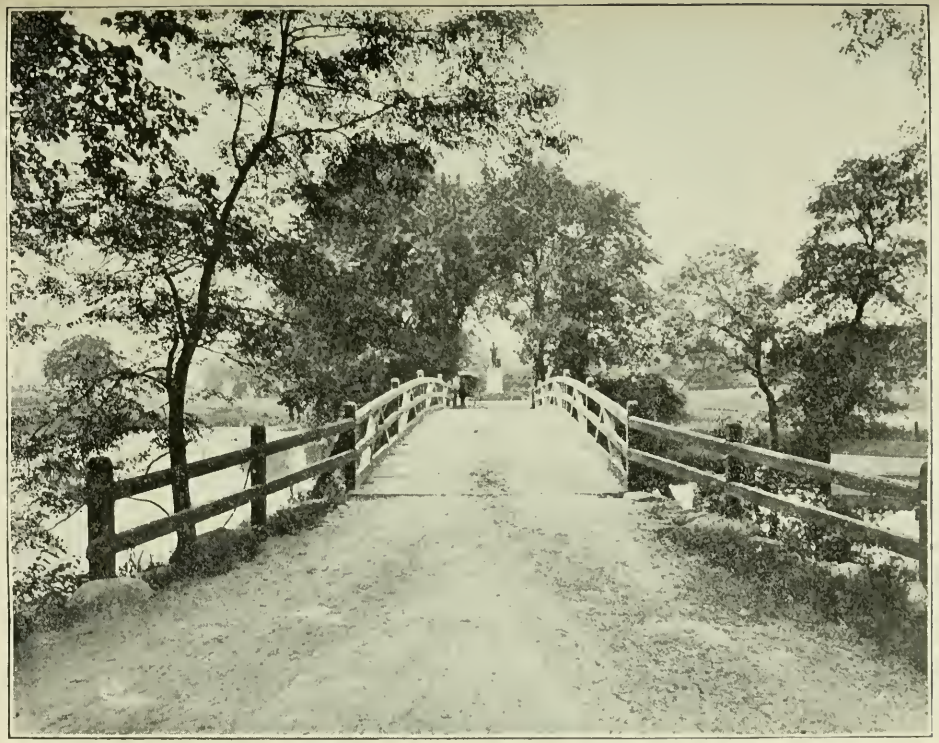
There is also to be seen here a burying-ground, marked upon a boulder, "Ye old burying-ground, 1690." In it are many quaintly inscribed gravestones, and also the tombs of the ministers John Hancock, grandfather of Gov. John Hancock, and Jonas Clarke, also monuments to Captain Parker of the minute-men and Gov. William Eustis, who was a student of Gen. Joseph Warren, and served as a surgeon at Bunker Hill, and through the war. He was governor of the State in 1823–25.

In the Town Hall will be found the Memorial Hall and Carey Public Library, as well as statues of the minute-men of '75, the Union soldier, John Hancock, by Thomas R. Gould, and Samuel Adams by Martin Milmore.

Concord.

In the centre of the town is the Unitarian Church, which has replaced the building destroyed by fire in 1900, and is now built on simple and dignified lines.

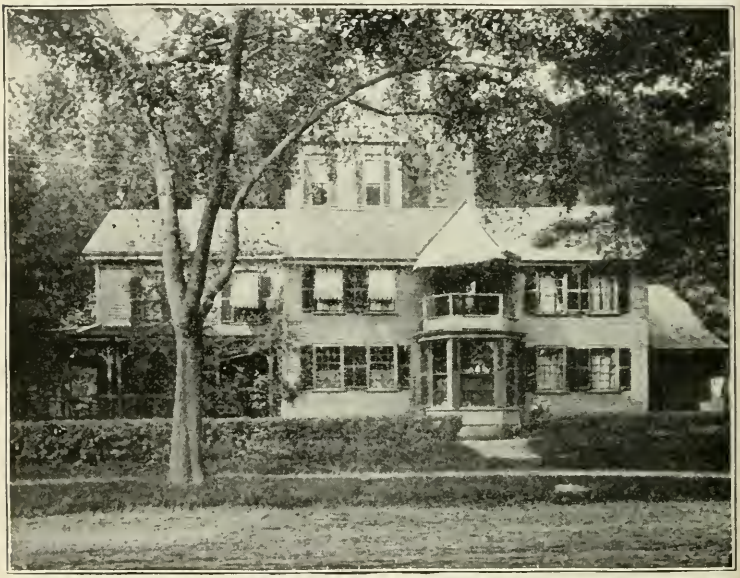
Next to it is the Wright Tavern, dating



CONCORD BRIDGE

from 1747, where Major Pitcairn is reported to have drunk his toddy upon the day of the fight.

The Emerson House, where Ralph Waldo Emerson lived the greater part of his life, did his work, and where he died, is on the road



HAWTHORNE'S WAYSIDE INN

diverging to the right. Miss Ellen Emerson now occupies the house, and his study is preserved intact as he left it.

Repairing to Lexington Street, and proceeding about a quarter of a mile, we come to the

school of philosophy and Alcott house. It was here that Louisa M. Alcott made such a success with her novel, "Little Women."

The Wayside, a small house, occupied at one time by the Alcott's, is on the crest of the ridge that rises abruptly behind the house. The hillside burying-ground should be visited, as it contains many historic graves, including that of Maj. John Buttrick, who led the fight at the old North Bridge. The epitaph of John Jack, the slave, and other unique epitaphs should be read.

In Sleepy Hollow Cemetery lie close together the graves of Hawthorne, Emerson, Thoreau, and Louisa M. Alcott. The Hoar family lot is also not to be overlooked, and several beautiful epitaphs were written by the late Judge Hoar. His appropriate inscription on the Soldiers' Monument is worthy of notice. In the Old Manse, Emerson wrote "Nature," and the house was occupied by Hawthorne for a time.

The battle-ground is reached by way of a wooded lane just beyond the Old Manse, and the inscriptions on the monument record the story of the fight. Many unknown British soldiers who were killed on the spot are interred here, and a bronze statue by French, of a minute-man, marks the spot where the

Americans made their attack. Also should be noted in Concord the house of the First Minister, the homes of the Hoar family, Thoreau house, the home of Frank B. Sanborn, who gave to Concord a world-wide reputation in his zeal as schoolmaster, lecturer, and author, and for his efforts in the anti-slavery cause.

The home of Edward W. Emerson will be found a mile or so beyond the village. It was he who wrote that interesting book, "Emerson in Concord."

Sudbury.

Sudbury, just south of Concord, can be reached by rail via the Boston and Maine Railroad or by electric cars. Its chief attraction is the **Wayside Inn,** made famous by Longfellow's "Tales of the Wayside Inn." It was built in 1683, by David Howe, and kept as a tavern until 1860, and has until recently been occupied as a private house.

East Boston.

East Boston, formerly known as Noddles' Island, is reached by ferry from the foot of Battery Street and Eastern Avenue. A tunnel below the harbor is nearing completion, and it is hoped will be opened for traffic be-

fore the end of the present year. By this means, not only will transportation be facilitated, but the passenger will not be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather as at present.

The name of the original settler, Samuel Maverick, is perpetuated in churches, blocks, streets, and squares. The East Boston of to-day is a region of factories, shipyards, docks, piers, fish-curing establishments, oil works, coal depots, and grain elevators. The Trans-Atlantic steamers of the Cunard, Leyland, and other important steamship lines arrive and depart from the docks of East Boston.

Wood Island Park, one of the reservations of the Boston Park System, affords a delightful resort for the residents of this populous district. East Boston is connected with Chelsea by a bridge over Chelsea Creek, and with Winthrop by bridge or drive across Breed's Island.

South Boston.

South Boston may be reached via South Boston or City Point car at Union Station, South Station, Post-Office Square, and Washington Street. Coming from Dorchester, South Boston may be reached by means of the surface cars via the new Columbia Road.

South Boston is a great industrial centre and a place of shipping docks. Until 1804 it was a part of Dorchester, and then was joined to Boston. It has this in common with East Boston that there naval vessels are built and an establishment for the factory of ordinance has been erected.

Chiefly of interest is the Perkin's Institution for the Blind, which is the greatest institution of this character in the East. It was founded by Dr. Samuel G. Howe, in 1829, and was named after Thomas H. Perkins, one of its chief benefactors.

The Marine Park is at the east end of the district known as "The Point." It has an area of 288 acres, including Castle Island, which is connected with Marine Park by a pier 1300 feet long. At the entrance to the pier is a picturesque head house, fashioned after a Mediæval German rathaus.

In Marine Park, opposite the end of Broadway, is the admirable **Statue of Farragut** in bronze, by H. H. Kitson. It was erected in 1893.

The Point is a favorite yachting station, and several yachting clubs are situated here.

Dorchester Heights is decorated on its summit with a monument provided by the State of Massachusetts, which commemorates the im-

portant action of Gen. John Thomas and a detachment of Washington's army in erecting redoubts during the night of March 4, 1776. This decisive victory resulted in the evacuation of Boston, by the British, on March 17, 1776. The monument was dedicated March 17, 1902.

Dorchester.

Dorchester became a part of Boston in 1870, although incorporated at the same time as the city. From its hills extensive land and marine views are to be had, and fine villas have been erected on the best sites. Divided locally, we have Upham's Corner, Meeting House Hill, Mt. Bowdoin, Field's Corner, Harrison Square, Commercial Point, Dorchester Village, Ashmont, Neponset, and Lower Mills. At Upham's Corner are buried in the old burying-ground there, Richard Mather, founder of the Mather family in this country, and others distinguished in the history of this State.

Upon Meeting House Hill was in 1670 built the first meeting-house of the Society of Friends, and the present house dates from 1631. The ancient burying-ground, one of the most interesting in the country, is at Upham's Corner, on Dudley Street and Columbia Road. Of distinguished persons interred here, Lieut.-

Gov. William Stoughton, Chief Justice of the Court which had to try at Salem numerous cases of witchcraft. In this burying-ground there are many quaint inscriptions on the stones and quite a number of imposing tablets, so as to make it worth while for the visitor to go there.

The Brighton district was once the chief cattle centre of New England, where the greatest markets took place, and further it was renowned for its extensive market gardens and nurseries. Of the latter a few remain, but now the district is largely residential, and so near to modern Boston as to form a part of it.

Roxbury.

Roxbury, formerly called Boston Highlands, was settled in 1630; was incorporated as a town about the same time as Boston. Made a city in 1840. Annexed to Boston, 1868.

The meeting-house of the **First Religious Society of Roxbury**, to which John Eliot, the apostle to the Indian, once ministered, stood in Eliot Square. On its site now stands the **First Parish Church,** erected, 1804.

The old Universalist Church nearby stands where Gov. Thomas Dudley's house stood.

Roxbury Upper Fort is marked by the Co-

chituate standpipe on the hill of Highland Park.

At the foot of Eliot Square, set against a building, is the **Parting Stone** placed there in 1744, and marked on the left "Dedham and Rhode Island"; on the right "Cambridge and Watertown."

Not far from the Dudley Street Terminal of the Elevated Railway on Warren Street is the site of the **Birthplace of Gen. Joseph Warren,** now covered by a stone house, built in 1846, by Dr. John Collins Warren.

The **Roxbury Latin School** is on Kearsarge Avenue. It was founded by Eliot and Dudley, in 1645.

Nearly opposite Warren Street, on Washington Street, is the **Greyhound Tavern.** It dates from 1654.

During the Revolution it was used for headquarters for troops. At the corner of Washington and Eustis Streets is the old burying-ground in which John Eliot and the Dudley family and many others of old-time prominence were buried.

West Roxbury.

West Roxbury forms the extreme southwesterly part of Boston, and contains Jamaica Plain, Olmstead Park, and Franklin Park,

parts of a chain of Boston parks. Within the boundaries of West Roxbury are the Stony Brook Reservation of the Metropolitan Park System, the Forest Hills Cemetery and "Brook Farm," the place where the famous experiment in socialism was tried in 1841–47, and the scene of Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance." West Roxbury has been a part of Boston since 1874, but green lanes and lovely trees, and other elements of rural beauty are still to be found.

Jamaica Plain, the first portion to be settled, took its name from the Cromwell's conquest of the Island of Jamaica. Before that time it had been called "Pond Lane," from the pond on its borders. The West Roxbury and Dedham branches of the Providence division of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad pass through the heart of the district, and electric car lines connect Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury village.

The Soldiers' Monument stands on the square at Center and South Streets, upon the site of the first schoolhouse of the town. Facing this square is the Loring Greenough House, which Gen. Nathaniel Green made his headquarters in May, 1775, and used as a hospital during the siege of Boston. Built in 1758, the house is still in an excellent state of preservation. It is but a short walk from the

square to the arborway and the entrance to the Arnold Arboretum. South Street runs from the square to the Forest Hills station of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad.

The Arnold Arboretum, the largest and finest tree museum in the world, is a place of great natural beauty. It was formerly a part of the estate of Benjamin Bussey, which he bequeathed to Harvard University for a school of agriculture, horticulture, and veterinary science. The Bussey Institute was opened in 1870, and two years later the Arboretum was established. It was named in honor of James Arnold, a wealthy merchant of New Bedford, who left the Arboretum $100,000. The Arboretum contains 167 acres, of which 122 belonged to the Bussey estate. Under an agreement between the university and the city (to hold for 999 years), the university maintains and develops the Arboretum, and the city constructs and cares for its roads and paths and polices it. It has broad pleasant driveways, winding footpaths, and a magnificent piece of the primeval forest.

Stony Brook Woods Reservation lies in the West Roxbury district of Boston and the town of Hyde Park. It has a total area of four hundred and seventy-five acres, and is connected

with the Boston City system by the West Roxbury Parkway which leads to the Arnold Arboretum. This Reservation is in general character a rocky wilderness, having steep slopes and ledges which enclose the glen where lies Turtle Pond, the source of Stony Brook, which reaches salt water at the Fens. Delightful views can be obtained from the main eminences, as, for instance, Milk Weed Hill at the edge of the Reservation close to Washington Street; Bearberry Hill and The Perch overlooking the pond; Overbrook Hill, which will be found near the centre of the Reservation; Bold Knob, overlooking the Watersweet Meadow, close to Hyde Park, and Rooney's Rock near Happy Valley in the southern part of the Reservation.

To reach Stony Brook Woods take Forest Hill cars connecting with the West Roxbury and Roslindale, Dedham division line. The fare is ten cents.

The Blue Hills Reservation lies to the south of Boston and is the largest recreation grounds possessed by any American city. In size it is little short of five thousand acres, and is situated within the limits of Milton, Canton, and Quincy. In character the land is semi-mountainous, with a good deal of woodland. It covers about five miles at its greatest length,

and is from one to two miles wide. Hoosicwhisick Pond is within its limits. In the words of landscape architects this reservation "presents a chain of bold, convex masses of rock and gravel, affording widespread panoramic prospects in all directions . . . While several passes and defiles are very striking, and many views from hill to hill are even grand, it is the vast blue distance which tends to engross the attention, a distance here of ocean and there of forest, and there again marked by the remote Wachusett and Monadnock, a distance which, fortunately, is not yet disfigured by the too near approach of any town or city." Highest upon the range is the great Blue Hill at the western extremity of the elevation, and its height rises to six hundred and thirty-five feet above the sea. There are no higher points of land than these hills on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States from Maine to the Mexican boundary. An incoming steamer will always sight this land first, and indirectly these hills gave the Commonwealth of Massachusetts its name. Bacon in his "Walks and Rides" says: "from them the Indian tribe along the Massachusetts Bay derived its name of 'Masadchuseuck,' the word in the Algonquin tongue meaning 'the people living near the great hills,' and the region

round about was known as 'Masadchuset,' signifying 'near the great hills,' which became transformed into the English 'Massachusetts,' when applied to the Bay and Colony. The earliest record of these Hills was made by Capt. John Smith, who, during his exploration along the New England coast, in 1614, observed among 'the cheef mountaines,' the 'high mountaine of Massachuset,' probably the Great Blue, and gave it the name of 'Massachusits Mount.' Later, Prince Charles changed this name to that of 'Chevyot Hills,' which appears on Smith's map. The name 'Blue Hills' was doubtless suggested by the peculiar blue hue of the range." It would be difficult to find a more beautiful view than is to be obtained both of land and sea from the top of the Great Blue Hill. The outlook is said to offer a bird's-eye view of the radius of twenty-five miles and a circuit of one hundred and fifty miles. By use of a telescope it has been possible to identify buildings in as many as one hundred and twenty-five villages, and if a clear day be chosen for an expedition to this spot, the unassisted eye in a clear atmosphere can discern a great variety of objects and points. The Rotch Meteorological Observatory is situated on the tip of the summit.

Blue Hills Reservation may be reached by trol-

ley by means of an Ashmont and Milton car on Washington Street, or at the South Terminal Station, which connects at Milton Lower Mills with the Milton division of the Old Colony Street Railway Company, and thence to the Park entrance in Milton. Time occupied in the journey about one and one-half hours; fare ten cents.

Dedham.

Dedham can be reached by electric car, or by rail from the South Terminal Station, via the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

It is one of the oldest of the suburban towns, dating from 1635.

The Charles River encircles the northern end of the town, and the Neponset River on its eastern border. The two rivers are connected by a canal called "Mother Brook." This was the first canal made in America, dug by the colonists in 1639–1640.

A short walk from the railroad station is the granite **Memorial Hall.** It serves as a town hall, also as a monument to the soldiers of the town who served in the Civil War. On the corner of Church Street is the **Dedham Historical Society,** with its library of historical works and manuscripts. It also has a large collection of antiquities and portraits of local celebrities. On High Street is the old **Ames House,** built in 1772.

The **Dexter House**, built in 1762.

On Ames Street is the site of the old **Woodward Tavern,** dating from 1658. The **Fairbanks House** is one of the oldest houses in the country. It was built in 1650. In 1896 it was purchased for preservation; now in charge of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Brookline.

Brookline is not only the richest suburb of Boston, but the richest town in the world. There are other distinctions for the beautiful town hedged in on three sides by Boston; it is the only place in the country where public school children are taught to swim and where they must take that up just as thoroughly as they do arithmetic or any other study.

To reach Brookline by trolley, take a Brookline, Coolidge Corner, or Reservoir car at the Park Street subway or at Copley Square. The ride takes one through the famous Copley Square, the most artistic square in the world, and past many world-famous buildings and institutions in Boston, as well as into the town of grand mansions, villas, and magnificent homes, where velvety lawns, gorgeous gardens, and artistic landscape gardening are alone well worth the trip.

Brookline was first known as "Muddy River" hamlet, because of the stream, still bearing that name, which winds its tortuous way through the Fenway and empties into the Charles, in the Fenway section of the public park system in Boston.

All along the banks of that stream, more than half a century before "taxation without representation" led up to the Revolution, the public used the fields for grazing places for stock. In those days Brookline was a part of Boston, and those grazing places, now the beautiful Fenway, were known as Boston Commons.

In 1705 Muddy River was set aside from Boston and incorporated as the town of Brookline, and since then the residents have refused to become once more a part of Boston or to give up their old-fashioned town government with a board of selectmen for a city government.

With a population exceeding 20,000, the tax list is more than $70,000,000, and, although the tax rate is low, more than $1,000,000 is expended each year for town purposes.

Beyond Coolidge Corner, Corey Hill rises on the right and all about are the handsome homes of many millionaires and men of prominence in all walks of life. From this point a splendid

view of the Chestnut Hill Reservoir is presented, where is located the pumping station of the Boston water works. In the reservoir, with one hundred and twenty-five acres of water surface, the capacity is 750,000,000 gallons. The boulevard around this reservoir makes a beautiful drive, and to take in the beauties of Brookline it is necessary to take a carriage drive.

Along the old Worcester turnpike are many old buildings, and in that vicinity there are scores of places closely associated with the early history of the State in the days when it was one of the flourishing British colonies. About Brookline are some of the most famous golf links in the country and also some noted country and other club buildings.

Brighton.

Brighton is reached via Cambridge by cars starting from Bowdoin Square, or by Newton cars at Subway Stations or Copley Square. The latter route is more direct and pleasanter, the cars following Boylston Street, Massachusetts Avenue, Beacon Street, Commonwealth Avenue, and Brighton Avenue to the Newton line. Brighton was settled in 1635, became a parish in 1779, a town in 1807, and a part of Boston in 1874. It is a great cattle market,

and has extensive stockyards. The part of Brighton which adjoins Brookline, called Aberdeen, is built up with dwellings of very unique and attractive character. Chestnut Hill Reservoir is in the Brighton district, though commonly reached by passing through Brookline.

Newton.

Newton is reached by electric car or by rail from the South Terminal Station via Boston & Albany Railroad. It is considered the most delightful trip out of Boston. Because of its natural beauties, it has acquired the sobriquet of the "Garden City." It spreads over hills and valleys, and the Charles winds around and about it. Newton was set off from Cambridge in 1688, and constituted with the Brighton District. The town became a city in 1875.

The Hemlock Gorge Reservation, of the Metropolitan Park System, is in Newton Upper Falls. **Echo Bridge,** which carries the aqueduct of the Cochituate Water System, has a span of 150 feet across a rocky gorge through the Charles River ranges.

Wellesley.

Wellesley is a name that first brings to mind the famous Wellesley College for women, and the beautiful buildings surrounded by four

hundred and fifty acres of college grounds make an attractive place to visit; but Wellesley is one of the most attractive places in the State aside from the college, a place where unusual natural beauties are enhanced by such examples of landscape gardening as are seldom seen outside of Italy, the home of the art.

The pleasantest route to the Wellesleys is by means of the Boston and Worcester trolleys, known as the "electric air line." Take the cars at Park Square, and a delightful ride out through Brookline by the way of Boylston Street and through Newton will bring one to Wellesley.

Handsome homes, grand gardens, and beautiful driveways are the chief attractions until the college grounds are reached. There the great college buildings and the waters of Waban Lake are the chief things to see.

Wellesley College was founded in 1871 as a "non-sectarian institution for the training of Christian teachers, wives, and mothers," by the Hon. Henry F. Durant, who died ten years later. The college was formally opened in 1875, and has steadily grown, until to-day it is one of the leading female colleges in the world.

On a small hill off Central Street, on which the chief buildings of the college are located,

is the new observatory, a present from Helen Miller Gould. The main building, College Hall, Stone Hall, Farnsworth School of Art, Music Hall, the famous "Barn," and the Gymnasium are among the attractive buildings of the institution.

Waltham.

Waltham was set off from Watertown in 1737. It was made a city in 1884. The Prospect Hill Park is about fifteen minutes' walk from the Common. This is the highest ground next to the Blue Hills in this part of the State. It is 482 feet above the level of the sea.

From the outlook on a clear day the mountains in the southern part of New Hampshire can be seen. The view embraces all towns within a radius of about 20 miles.

The park includes about 100 acres. It is easy of access, and one of the most delightful spots in the Metropolitan District.

The Waltham Watch Company is on the south side of the river. They are the most extensive watch-makers in the world.

Watertown.

Watertown was settled in 1630. It is one of the earliest towns of Massachusetts. Just beyond the village green is the **Public Library.**

It is the most noteworthy piece of modern architecture in the place.

On Arsenal Street is the United States Arsenal, with its great workshops for the manufacture of artillery, projectiles, and gun carriages.

Permission to enter the Arsenal is obtained at the commandant's office.

Natick and Needham.

Natick, a pretty village chiefly devoted to shoe manufacturing, is reached by a fifteen-minute ride from Wellesley on the Boston and Worcester and other trolley lines. Central Street leads through from Wellesley, and the ride is through pastoral scenes of more than usual interest.

Henry Wilson, born in poverty, who rose from a cobbler's apprentice to United States senator and then vice-president, was born in this quiet village in a rambling frame house that sits well back from Central Street beneath huge elms. The "Natick cobbler" Wilson was called.

In this place, also, is the Morse Institute Library, founded by the bequest of Mary Ann Morse in 1862, and dedicated eleven years later. A handsome monument, dedicated to Civil War veterans and flanked by

great brass siege cannon, adorns the village square.

South Natick, a part of the village, is said to be the "Oldtown" in Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Oldtown Folks." Five miles through shady country roads and bright farming districts bring one to Needham, a quiet village not without many rural attractions. Paper mills are located near there, and the winding Charles River, there a narrow but beautiful stream, crosses and recrosses the roads leading to the town.

Highlandville, a mile to the north, is really the north village of peaceful Needham, one of the places where a Carnegie Library will bestow its benefits upon the public.

Cambridge.

Cambridge, just across the Charles River from Boston, has many places of historic interest, but is especially noted as the most famous university city of the country, having been the seat of Harvard College for two hundred and sixty-six years, and no one goes there for the first time who does not visit a part, at least, of the grounds and buildings that make up the great university.

Being separated from Boston only by the

river, Cambridge does not seem as large as it really is. Alone the city would appear much larger. With about one hundred thousand inhabitants divided among the four sections, East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, North Cambridge, and Old Cambridge, it is a busy place at all times, but especially so during the months when the thousands of students at Harvard are making their homes there.

The popular route to the university city is by Harvard Bridge along Massachusetts Avenue to Harvard Square. On every hand are spots that bring vividly to mind the history of the colonies during the Revolution. Added to these are many modern buildings of more than passing interest, including the beautiful city hall, a present to the city from Frederick H. Rindge. Other Rindge gifts worthy of inspection are the public library building and the Manual Training School, a third of a mile to the west on Broadway.

The soldiers' monument and a statue of the noted Puritan, John Bridge, are on the common opposite the college grounds. Of great interest are the cannon about the soldiers' monument. These were captured by Ethan Allen at Crown Point, in 1775, and were brought across the country by oxen at the orders of General Washington. Just south of the com-

mon is "God's acre," the old burying-ground containing the graves of many men mentioned in early history.

Well worth the trip is a visit to the world-famous Washington Elm, on Garden Street, under which Washington first took command of the American army, July 3, 1775. Along Brattle Street is a stretch known as "Old Tory Row," which was in the days of the Revolution the exclusive part of the town occupied mostly by the Royalists. There stand many very old houses, one, the Judge Joseph Lee place, is supposed to have been built before the time of Charles II.

Beautiful Mount Auburn, probably one of the most noted cemeteries in the country, is to be reached by continuing along Brattle Street, the entrance being across the line in Watertown. There the flowers, shrubbery, and landscape gardening are of the best to be seen anywhere, and there, also, are the graves of scores of men whose names will forever bear a place in American history. Men of letters and of war, of science and of theology. Longfellow, Sumner, Lowell, Phillips Brooks, Channing, Agassiz, Edward Everett, Margaret Fuller, and scores upon scores of others of prominence are buried there.

Of Harvard there is much to see, the famous

gates presented by individuals and classes, the old campus, the time-honored halls, and all the historic environments that time has endeared since the days the General Court caused, in 1639, to be included in the orders for the establishment of the university these words:

"One of the first things we longed for and looked after was to advance learning and to perpetrate it to posterity."

Among the things to be seen are included the home of President Eliot, of the university, Gore Hall, Sever Hall, the Fogg Art Museum, Appleton Chapel, Holworthy Hall, Wadsworth Hall, Dana Hall, the gymnasiums, Phillips Brooks House, Lawrence Scientific School, and Memorial Hall.

The gates are also of interest. There is the Harvard gate from the class of 1877, the Johnstone gateway, and others of great beauty. Then there are the Radcliffe buildings, the woman's college, the museums,— Botanical, Agassiz, Geological, Peabody, and that of Comparative Zoology.

Old Massachusetts Hall, built by the province in 1720, and occupied by the American army in 1775 and 1776, is one of the more famous places in connection with the university buildings. So closely mingled, however, are the historic spots of Old Cambridge — settled as Newe

Towne, and called Cambridge because of the college seated there — and of old Harvard that the interested sightseer cannot well do justice to one without also becoming acquainted with the sights of the other.

Harvard Stadium.

To visit Cambridge and not visit Harvard is no worse than to visit Harvard and not go to the world-famous Harvard Stadium, a fire-proof structure patterned after the great Coliseum at Rome.

There are played the home games of every athletic sport suitable for the place in which Harvard men participate. The Stadium is located on Soldier's Field, but a short distance from the college grounds. A gift of the Harvard class of 1879, the building was erected in 1903, at cost of $175,000, the class giving $100,000, and the Harvard Athletic Association making up the remainder.

Crushed stone, dust moulded with cement, and twisted steel rods are the materials used, and the structure is imposing at first glance and grows more so as one views it carefully. Inside this example of Greek and Roman architecture are the football and other fields, the oval track sand straightaway courses giving every accommodation inside the arena needed

for the royal sport of modern universities. With the archways, parapets, promenades, and tiers of seats the great arena is imposing from any point of view.

Somerville, Medford, and Malden.

There is much of interest to be seen in Somerville, Medford, and Malden, and the ride through those suburbs makes a delightful trip. The Elevated will take one to Sullivan Square, from which point the ride through this territory practically begins by taking a Highland Avenue car to Central Square and the eastern end of Prospect Hill in Somerville, which is historic because it is the site of the Citadel, the most formidable works of the Colonists during the siege of Boston.

There, Jan. 1, 1776, the Union flag with its thirteen stripes was first hoisted, and the spot is commemorated by a tablet at the hill-top. Central Hill was another stronghold, and on Winter Hill was a Continental fort. In West Somerville is the site of the Old Powder-house, and northwest is Tufts College on College Hill.

In Medford is the Colonel Royall house, 1738, the first structure being built in 1690, and there are slave quarters, the only building of that sort remaining in this State. The Craddock house is there, too. Across to Malden is a

pleasant ride through Middlesex Fells Parkway, and there are to be found many historic spots well worth a visit.

Winchester.

Winchester is notable as a town of unusual rustic beauties, and, next to Brookline, a place where the number of costly suburban homes is remarkable. Winchester is located on the western side of the Fells and is thoroughly picturesque, with wooded hills and the Mystic ponds. Rivers and beautiful valleys lend to the town a rare beauty.

Many large estates are located there as well as luxurious summer homes. Direct connections are to be had by the Boston & Maine road from North Station, or by trolley through Medford and Arlington.

Chelsea.

Chelsea, like Winthrop, once belonged to Boston. It now has a city government of its own. Its first name was "Wynetsemt," and throughout this place are scattered many places of great historic interest.

Powderhorn Hill is one of the attractions. On the top of this eminence is located the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home, where Civil

War veterans gaze out to sea and fight once more in their memories the battles of '61 and '62. Northwest of this hill is Mount Washington, reached by trolleys through Washington Avenue.

Washington Park is another place of interest, for it contains a large, flat stone bearing this inscription: —

"This stone, once a doorstep of the old Pratt mansion visited by Washington during the siege of Boston, stands opposite the barrack grounds of Colonel Gerrish's regiment of 1775–6."

A landmark of still earlier date is the Way-Ireland House where Increase Mather was in hiding until he journeyed to England as agent for the Colonists in 1688.

Near the bridge over the Mystic River leading to Charlestown are grounds occupied by the United States Naval and Marine Hospitals. Near there, where Island End River joins the Mystic, is the site of the fortified house of Samuel Maverick, built in 1624. There Maverick entertained Governor Winthrop and his party when they arrived in 1630. The house was fortified against Indian attacks. Later Maverick moved to East Boston, then Noddle Island, where Maverick Square is named for him.

Winthrop and Revere.

"To the beach," is the cry of every Boston visitor, and in no other city in the country are the facilities for a quick trip to beautiful sandy shores equal to those here.

Winthrop and Revere are the more popular seashore resorts, and to the natural query of every visitor, "Which is the better?" there is but one reply to make: "Revere for big crowds and gaiety, Winthrop for a day of quiet and rest." On other points these places are much the same, affording delightful surf-bathing, long stretches of sand, grand ocean views, and invigorating sea breezes.

Although Winthrop is comparatively a modern town, it is an ancient settlement. For many years after Winthrop was settled it was a portion of Boston. The place has been a sort of shuttlecock; part of Boston until 1739, then made a part of Chelsea until 1846, when it was joined to Revere, known as the Rumney Marsh, and called North Chelsea. In 1852 it became an independent town and was named Winthrop for Deane Winthrop, the sixth son of Governor Winthrop.

"Pullen Poynt" was its first name, and a codfishery station was established there. Now Winthrop is a town of handsome summer

homes, a select place where many families from all over New England come and stay throughout the summer. Along the shore runs the Metropolitan Park System Boulevard. Fort Heath marks the northern end and Great Head, also known as Cottage Hill, the southern. From the latter vantage point can be obtained an excellent view of Boston Harbor and also the Lynn shore, Nahant, Point of Pines, and a portion of the long Revere Beach.

A trolley trip, taking a car at Scollay Square, is a pleasant route, but, to save time and also for variety, take the Boston, Lynn, and Revere Beach Ferry, on Atlantic Avenue, go across to East Boston, and from there the Narrow Gauge to Winthrop. To go to Revere the same trip is used with the exception that the Narrow Gauge line cars take the direct road to Lynn for Revere, instead of looping the loop about Winthrop Point.

The great crowds go to Revere. On Sundays and holidays it is not unusual to see from 150,000 to 200,000 people scattered along the shore from Crescent Beach station (Revere) to the State Bath House and Point of Pines. There the Metropolitan Park Boulevard is continued, and along the smooth artificial stone pavements is a veritable "Mid-

way" or "Pike," where every sort of an attraction, from a slot machine to a full-fledged theater, is offered. The State has erected beside the boulevard handsome shelters, bandstands, and walks, and at the upper end of Revere Beach, which is known as "The New American Brighton," are the State bath-houses with accommodations for thousands of bathers, with hot and cold shower baths, large dressing-rooms, and every luxury. Suits are to be had for a small fee, and an underground passage beneath the boulevard leads one direct from the bath-houses to the surf. There are two bath-houses, one for men and the other for women.

At the upper end of Revere, above the Narrow Gauge station called "State Bath House," are scores of small cottages that are interesting in themselves, for they resemble children's playhouses more than homes where whole families live during the summer. Old street-cars and omnibuses are used for cottages, and hundreds of people camp in tents along the shore. The trolleys run nearly to the Point of Pines, and transportation service there is of the best.

Revere and Winthrop have been closely identified since the time they were settled, and many old families are scattered along those shores and somewhat inland, where farming

is still carried on. Adjoining them is Beachmont, where many people make their homes the year round. At Winthrop, under the shadow of Great Head, is the celebrated Winthrop Yacht Club's new home, and all these places may be reached by the Narrow Gauge steam road or by trolleys.

An entire day at these places is none too long for visitors, where every facility is offered for pleasure, from amateur clam digging and shore dinners, to sun baths in the sand, summer theater amusements, and delightful dips in the surf from State floats and under the watchful eyes of State life-savers. The bathhouses provide 1,700 dressing-rooms and accommodations for nearly 7,000 in a day.

Salem.

Salem was once the chief port of New England and contained many homes of interest, which gained renown in years gone by. A day may profitably be devoted to the exploration of the town, and a start should be made from Town House Square upon Washington Street, where Essex intersects it, a little way above the railroad station.

Washington is alleged to have passed a night in the Joshua Ward House on his tour of New England in the autumn of 1789. It is said he

occupied the northeast chamber on the second story. This house is on the site of the dwelling of the High Sheriff, George Corwin, the executioner of the witchcraft victims in 1692. After leaving Townhouse Square, turn into Essex Street, east, where stands on the southeast corner the Unitarian Church, on which site formerly stood the first meeting-house, built there in 1635, formed for the first church in Salem in 1629. This present building is the fourth in succession built upon this spot; the second one was used for the examinations of accused witches before the Deputy Governor and Councillors from Boston, in April, 1692. Beside the third one, facing Essex Street, stood the Townhouse, where, in 1774, the last general assembly of the Province of Massachusetts Bay and the first Provincial Congress was held.

Peabody Academy of Science, founded under an endowment by George Peabody, is situated at No. 101 Essex Street. Here are the natural history and ethnological collections of the Essex Institute and the Nautical Museum of the East India Marine Society, founded in 1799. The building is so arranged as to be educational rather than merely entertaining.

On the opposite side of the street is Plummer Hall, where is housed the library of the Salem Athenæum. In a house upon this site,

William H. Prescott, the historian, was born, and earlier lived there Nathan Read, who invented and navigated a paddle-wheel steamboat in 1789, some years before the advent of Fulton.

The Downing-Bradstreet house stood here in colony days, and was first the home of the Puritan Emanuel Downing, whose son, George Downing, gave his name to Downing Street, London, where the official residence of the Prime Minister is situated.

In the Essex Institute, which comprises the Institute Museum of historical objects, manuscripts, documents, and portraits, is the most notable collection of its kind in the country, and the library contains 85,000 volumes, 302,000 pamphlets, and 700 manuscript volumes. A very serviceable guide-book can be obtained at the Institute.

Salem is also notable as containing the house where Hawthorne was born. This house is said to date from 1692, and was in possession of Hawthorne's grandfather, Daniel Hathorne (the romancer has changed the spelling of the name), after 1772. Hawthorne was born in 1804 in the northwest chamber.

Hawthorne's maternal grandfather, Manning, formerly owned the Herbert Street Hawthorne house, and much of the author's young

boyhood was passed there. His "lonely chamber" is supposed to be the northwest room upon the third story. Dr. Grimshawe's house adjoins the burying-ground, and is the scene of "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret," and the "Dolliver Romance," the home of Dr. Nathaniel Peabody, at the time of Hawthorne's courtship of Sophia Amelia Peabody, whom he married.

The Salem Custom House is on Derby Street, a short distance to the west. The office which Hawthorne occupied when surveyor of the port between the years 1846 and 1849 was the corner room of the first floor. There is still to be seen here the stencil "N. Hawthorne," with which he was wont to mark inspected goods. His desk is in the Essex Institute. In a room which was unused and filled with boxes and barrels of old papers, Hawthorne fancied the discovery of "The Scarlet Letter."

The House of the Seven Gables is popularly supposed to be situated at 54 Turner Street, but this is not correct, for we have Hawthorne's own assertion that he took no special house for a model when writing the romance of this name. This house, however, is interesting because Hawthorne frequented it much, it being then the home of the Ingersoll family,

who were his relatives. Possibly it suggested the title of the romance, and no doubt here the "Tales of Grandfather's Chair" originated. On the north side of the fine common, at the corner of Winter Street, is the house formerly occupied by Judge Joseph Storey, in which his son, William W. Storey, the poet and sculptor, was born.

At No. 14 Mall Street is to be found Hawthorne's Mall Street house, where "The Scarlet Letter" was written. From the west side of the square, follow Brown Street to St. Peter's Street, then to Federal Street, and so to Washington Street by Townhouse Square. On Howard Street, to the north of Brown Street, is the Prescott Schoolhouse, in the neighborhood of the place where Giles Corley, the last victim of the witchcraft frenzy, was pressed to death. On Federal Street is the site formerly occupied by the witchcraft jail of 1692, and the place where stood the house of the historical scholar Abner C. Goodell. Persons accused of witchcraft were confined in this jail, and those who were condemned were taken thence to a place of execution. Some of the timbers of the old jail have been used in constructing the present house. On Washington Street, just about where Federal Street joins it, is Governor Endicott's house.

At the southern corner of Washington and Church Streets, the Bishop's house stood, where, in 1692, lived Edward and Bridget Bishop, the latter being the first witchcraft victim to be hanged. Nearly opposite, on the west side of Washington Street, near Lynn Street, was the house of Nicolas Noyes, minister of the first church at the time of the witchcraft delusion, and a firm believer in it.

In the middle of the street stood the Court House, of 1692, where were held all trials in connection with witchcraft.

There are many documents and relics relative to witchcraft in the present Court House, in the custody of the clerk. Here can be seen manuscript records of the testimony given at the trials, the death warrant of Bridget Bishop, with Sheriff Corwin's return thereon, recording that he had "caused her to be hanged by the neck till she was dead and buried"; but upon second thoughts, the sheriff removed the last two words from his report.

By way of Federal Street, the North Bridge can be reached, which stands in place of the bridge of Revolutionary days, where was made the first armed resistance to the Royal Authority. This occurred on the Sunday in February, 1775, when the advance of the British under Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie, with

the object of seizing the munitions of war, was arrested by the good folk of Salem. There is to be seen in the Essex Institute a spirited painting, entitled "The Repulse of Leslie." Witch House is by tradition supposed to have afforded the scene of the preliminary examinations of accused persons, it being, at the time of the delusion, the dwelling of Judge Jonathan Corwin. It is the oldest house now standing in Salem, and is reputed to have earlier given a home to Roger Williams.

Chestnut Street is lined with great elms, and contains many fine mansions in olden time styles. Hawthorne had a house at 18 Chestnut Street, which he occupied for less than two years at the beginning of the surveyorship period. The birthplace of Timothy Pickering, called the Pickering House, dates from 1660, and is interesting as the home of this distinguished soldier and statesman of the Revolution, and member of Washington's Cabinet. The Broad Street burying-ground was laid out in 1565, and contains the tombs of the Pickerings, of Gen. Frederick W. Lander, and of Corwin.

There is a Public Library on Essex Street, at the corner of Munroe Street, and having viewed that, the visitor should next take a car for the Gallow's Hill, where the nineteen victims of witchcraft were hanged.

In the City Hall there is a fine collection of portraits, including one of Washington by Jane Stuart, and a portrait of Pres. Andrew Jackson by Maj. R. E. W. Earle.

Quincy.

Quincy is reached by electric car or by rail from the South Station via the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Plymouth Division.

Quincy first settled as Wollaston in 1625, joined to Boston in 1634, was incorporated as the town of Braintree in 1640. In 1792 it became an independent town with its present name.

All the places of historic interest are within a short walk from where the car stops at the square. A short distance from the railroad station stands the **Granite Temple,** built in 1828.

The **tombs of the two Presidents,** John and John Q. Adams and their wives are in the basement of this church.

Nearly opposite the church is the **old burying ground,** where John Hancock and others who were prominent in the history of the State are buried.

On Adams Street, just over the railroad bridge, stands the famous **Adams Mansion,**

where President John Adams lived from 1787 till his death.

The houses where John Adams and John Quincy Adams were born stand at the corner of Independence Street and Franklin Avenue. The smaller house is the **birthplace of John Adams**, the larger house is the **birthplace of John Quincy Adams.**

Near the old burying-ground is the granite **City Hall.**

On Washington Street is the **Crane Public Library.** On Hancock Street is the **Adams Academy,** founded by a gift to the town in 1822, by President John Adams, and opened in 1872.

The run from Boston to Quincy by electric cars takes about an hour. After crossing Neponset River, the route runs through Atlantic, Norfolk Downs, Wollaston to Quincy.

At Atlantic a car can be taken to Squantum Head.

Nantasket.

Nantasket is a beach unexcelled on the Atlantic coast, presenting a slight curve of hard packed sand, very wide and four miles in extent, where there are no cooler sea breezes or better bathing to be had anywhere.

This beautiful beach is reached by a round-

about car ride down to Neponset Bridge and up through Hingham, or by the more popular trip down the harbor in one of the large Nantasket steamers, following a tortuous passage, especially at low tide, among many islands and promontories of historic interest to the landing, where, directly across the narrow neck, the great beach lies stretched out with nothing between there and the Spanish main.

There, as at Revere and Winthrop, the Metropolitan Park Commissions have secured a part of the place, established commodious bath-houses for men and women, built band stands and promenades, while all about are many amusement places and other attractions.

Lafayette Mall.

Lafayette Mall is in the heart of Boston's shopping district, flanked on one side by the long row of the city's more fashionable "shops" and on the other by the beautiful Common. The mall follows the course of the subway from Park Street to Boylston Street stations, and from there in a narrower path around to Charles Street.

It is an animated mall, with the throngs of shoppers and incoming and outgoing subway passengers throughout the day and theater-

goers at night. Trees planted not so many years ago have now grown to beautiful form and good proportions, and add still another delight to this promenade which is one of the most attractive in Boston.

Along the curve of the mall leading to Charles Street one passes the old Central Burying Ground established in 1756, where many a grave bears the name of those connected with the early colonial history of Massachusetts.

Reservations.

The Beaver Brook Reservation lies partly in Belmont and partly in Waltham, to the west of Boston, and covers a little over fifty-eight acres. This reservation contains the magnificent oak trees and the cascade commemorated by James Russell Lowell. Baxter tells us that, "its area is on nearly all sides insured against the intrusion of discordant elements by the possession of very large neighboring tracts by the McLean Asylum for the Insane, the Convalescent Home of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and the School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth." In his book on the trees of Massachusetts, Mr. E. L. Dame states that no such group of noble trees can be found elsewhere within the eastern States as are to be

found here. Twenty-five of these trees are now standing, and with one exception they are white oaks.

In order to reach Beaver Brook, take a Waverley car from Park Street and Boylston Street Stations in the Subway, or from Copley Square. It can also be reached by train from the Union Station.

The Middlesex Fells Reservation is within the limits of Malden, Melrose, Medford, Stoneham, and Winchester. Here, again, are nearly two thousand acres secured to the public, and "the Reservation consists essentially of a broad plateau thrust southward from Stoneham between the valleys of the Aberjona and Malden Rivers, the surface of which is minutely broken into many comparatively small hills, bowls, and vales. Bear's Den in Malden, and Pine Hill in Medford, both less than five and one-half miles distant from the State House, form the two southernmost corners of the Reservation. It includes much charming woodland, ragged cliffs, picturesque crags, ponds, and pools, and in its landscape are mingled many types of scenery."

Middlesex Fells can be reached by Elevated train to Sullivan Square Terminal, thence by surface car to Malden, or to Medford, or to Winchester, via Medford, or to Melrose; or by

a Boston & Maine Railroad train, Western division, to Wyoming Station.

Lynn Woods are situated ten miles from the State House and embraces a space of two thousand acres with a thoroughly forest-like appearance. The central landscape feature is a woodland amphitheater, overlooking which from almost every point are forests, water, and rock. From many of the elevations views of the ocean, with Nahant in the distance, are obtainable. Away to the southward the Blue Hills show above the entrance to Boston Harbor. There are a number of beautiful ponds within the woods, and in the southern section Dungeon Rock, surrounded as it is by beautiful pines, is a most romantic spot. Here Hiram Marble and his son are said to have searched, directed by spirits, for over twenty years for the treasure alleged to be buried in a cavern, the entry to which was destroyed by the earthquake of 1658. The highest point in the hills is Mount Gilead, which is two hundred and sixty-seven feet above sea level.

Electric cars leave Scollay Square for Lynn every fifteen minutes, and from the Central Station in Lynn there are cars at frequent intervals to the several entrances of Lynn Woods.

The Charlesbank lies along the Charles River from West Boston and Craigie Bridges. It is near the most densely settled district in Boston. The city provides free instructions in gymnastics at both the men's and women's gymnasia. See page 91.

Churches.

Arlington Street Church, Congregational Unitarian, corner of Arlington and Boylston Streets.

Berkeley Temple, Congregational Trinitarian, corner of Berkeley Street and Warren Avenue.

Boston Society of the New Jerusalem Church, Swedenborgian, 13 Bowdoin Street.

Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Roman Catholic, corner of Washington and Malden Streets, South End.

Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal, Salem Street.

Church of the Holy Trinity (German), Roman Catholic, 140 Shawmut Avenue.

Clarendon Street Church, Baptist, Montgomery and Clarendon Streets.

Every-Day Church, Universalist, 397 Shawmut Avenue.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Falmouth and Norway Streets.

First Spiritual Temple, Spiritualist, Newbury and Exeter Streets.

Notre Dame des Victoires (French), Roman Catholic, 25 Isabella Street.

Ohabei Sholom (Jewish), 11 Union Park Street.

Park Street Church, Congregational Trinitarian, Tremont and Park Streets.

St. Leonardo of Port Morris (Italian), Roman Catholic, Prince Street.

St. Paul's Church, Protestant Episcopal, 136 Tremont Street.

Tremont Temple, Baptist, 82 Tremont Street.

Trinity Church, Protestant Episcopal, Copley Square.

Alphabetical List of Hotels.

Adams, 551–571 Washington Street — European, $1.

American, Hanover and Washington Streets — European, $1.

Bellevue, 15–23 Beacon Street — European, $1.

Boston Tavern, 347 Washington Street — European, $1.

Brunswick, Boylston and Clarendon Streets — American, $5 ; European, $1.

Castle Square, 423–431 Tremont Street — European, $—.

Clarendon, 521–523 Tremont Street — European, $2.

Clark's, 575–581 Washington Street — European, $1.

Copley Square, Huntington Avenue and Exeter Street — American, $4 ; European, $2.

Crawford, Scollay Square — European, $1.

Hotel Cecil, 623 Washington Street — European, $1.50.

Huntington, Huntington Avenue — European, $1.

Lenox, Boylston and Exeter Streets — European, $2.

Maverick, 23 Maverick Square, East Boston — European, $1.

Nottingham, Copley Square — European, $2.

Oxford, Huntington Avenue and Exeter Street — European, $1.50.

Parker, School and Tremont Streets — European, $1.

Plaza, Columbus Avenue and Holyoke Street — European, $1.

Quincy, Brattle Street and Brattle Square — American, $3 ; European, $1.

Revere, Bowdoin Square — European, $1.

Rexford, Allston and Howard Streets — European, $1.

Somerset, Commonwealth Avenue — European, $2.

Thorndike, Boylston and Church Streets — European, $1.

Touraine, Tremont and Boylston Streets — European, $2.

Tuileries, Commonwealth Avenue — European, $2.

United States, Beach, Albany, and Lincoln Streets — American, $2.50 ; European, $1.

Vendome, Commonwealth Avenue and Dartmouth Street — American, $5.

Victoria, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets — European, $1.
Winthrop, Bowdoin and Allston Streets — American, $2.50.
Westminster, Copley Square — European, $2.

Cemeteries.

Catholic Cemetery, Roxbury District, Fenwick Street.

Cedar Grove, Dorchester District.

East Boston Cemetery, East Boston, Swift, corner Bennington Street.

Evergreen Cemetery, Brighton District, near Chestnut Hill Reservoir.

Forest Hills Cemetery, Jamaica Plains District, Morton Street.

Gethsemane Cemetery, West Roxbury.

Hand-in-Hand Cemetery, West Roxbury.

Israelitish Burying Ground, East Boston.

Mount Auburn Cemetery, in Cambridge and Watertown.

Mount Benedict Cemetery, West Roxbury District, Arnold Street.

Mount Calvary Cemetery, West Roxbury District, Mount Hope Street, near Canterbury.

Mount Hope Cemetery, West Roxbury District, Walk Hill Street.

St. Augustine Cemetery, Dorchester Street, South Boston.

Warren Cemetery, Roxbury District, Kearsarge Avenue.

Woodlawn Cemetery, Everett.

List of Theaters and Halls.

Bijou Theater, 543 Washington Street.

Boston Theater, 539 Washington, between West and Avery Streets.

Bowdoin Square Theater, Bowdoin Square.

The Castle Square Theater, at 421 Tremont St.

The Columbia Theater, 978 to 986, Washington Street.

Dudley Street Opera House, 113 Dudley Street.

Grand Museum. — This is located on the corner of Washington and Dover Streets.

The Grand Opera House is at 1176 Washington Street.

The Hollis Street Theater occupies the site of the old Hollis Street Church, at No. 10 Hollis Street. It was reconstructed from the church, and was opened Nov. 9, 1885.

The Howard Athenæum, 34 Howard Street.

Huntington Hall is in the Rogers Building of the Institute of Technology.

Horticultural Hall, corner of Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues.

Lorimer Hall. — An auditorium in Tremont Temple.

Keith's New Theater, 547 Washington Street.

The Lyceum Theater is at 665 Washington St.

Music Hall. — The main entrance to this hall is from Winter Street.

Mechanic's Hall corner of West Newton St.
Museum (Austin & Stone's), 4 Tremont Row.
Palace Theater, 109 Court Street.
Park Theater, 117 Washington Street.
Parker Hall. — An auditorium in Tremont Temple.
Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street.
Steinert Hall, Boylston St., near Park Square.
Symphony Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues.
Tremont Theater, 176 Tremont Street.
The Turnhalle, at 29 Middlesex Street.
Tremont Temple, 82 Tremont Street.

Coastwise and River Steamers.

Boston & Bangor Steamship Company. — Foster's Wharf.
Dominion Atlantic Steamship Company. — Long Wharf.
Kennebec Steamboat Company. — Lincoln's Wrf.
Yarmouth Steamship Company. — Lewis Wharf.
International Steamship Company. — Commercial Wharf.
Boston & Gloucester Steamship Company. — Central Wharf.
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For Baltimore and Norfolk. — Battery Wharf.
For Savannah. — Lewis Wharf.
For Jamaica. — Head of Long Wharf.
For Portland. — Head of India Wharf.
For Provincetown. — Commercial Wharf.
For Winthrop and Cottage Park. — Winthrop Line Wharf, 478 Atlantic Avenue.

Railway Stations.

The Southern Union Station is on Dewey Square, at the intersection of Atlantic Avenue, Summer, and Federal Streets. It is the largest railway terminal in the world, exceeding the St. Louis Union Depot by about 10 per cent. of capacity and size.

The Boston & Albany Railroad make use of the Southern Union Station.

The Boston & Maine Railroad System uses the Northern Union Station on Causeway Street, between Nashua and Haverhill Streets.

A list of the ferries which ply between Boston and the surrounding shores is as follows:

Chelsea Ferry, foot of Hanover Street.
East Boston *North Ferry*, foot of Battery Street.
East Boston *South Ferry*, foot of Eastern Ave.
Boston & Revere Beach Railroad Ferry, 350 Atlantic Ave.

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Union, 8 Park St
University, 270 Beacon St
PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.
Boston Theatre, 539 Washington St
Bowdoin Square Theatre, Bowdoin Sq
Castle Square Theatre, Castle Sq
Colonial Theatre, Boylston, opp. Common
Columbia Theatre, 278 Washington St
Grand Opera House, Washington, near Dover
Hollis Street Theatre, Hollis St
Howard Athenæum, 31 Howard St
Keith's Theatre, 547 Washington and 163 Tremont
Music Hall, Winter St. and Hamilton Pl
Park Theatre, 619 Washington St
Symphony Hall, c. Mass. and Huntington Avs
RAILROAD STATIONS.
Boston & Albany, Terminal Station, Dewey Sq
Boston & Maine, Union Station, Causeway St
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn, Atlantic Ave opp. Broad
New York, New Haven & Hartford, Terminal Station, Dewey Sq
KEY
Elevated lines shown thus
Subway " " "
Surface " " "
Parks " "
CHARLESTOWN
EAST BOSTON
SOUTH BOSTON
CHARLES RIVER
SOUTH BAY
COMMON
UNION STATION
BOSTON TERMINAL
UNITED STATES HOTEL
NORTH END BEACH
MARINE PARK
EASTERN DIV.
BOSTON & MAINE R. R.
WESTERN DIV.
FITCHBURG DIV.
SOUTHERN DIV.
N.Y.N.H. & H. R.R.
REVERE BEACH FERRY — TO HARRY GAUGE R.R. POINT OF PITCH
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